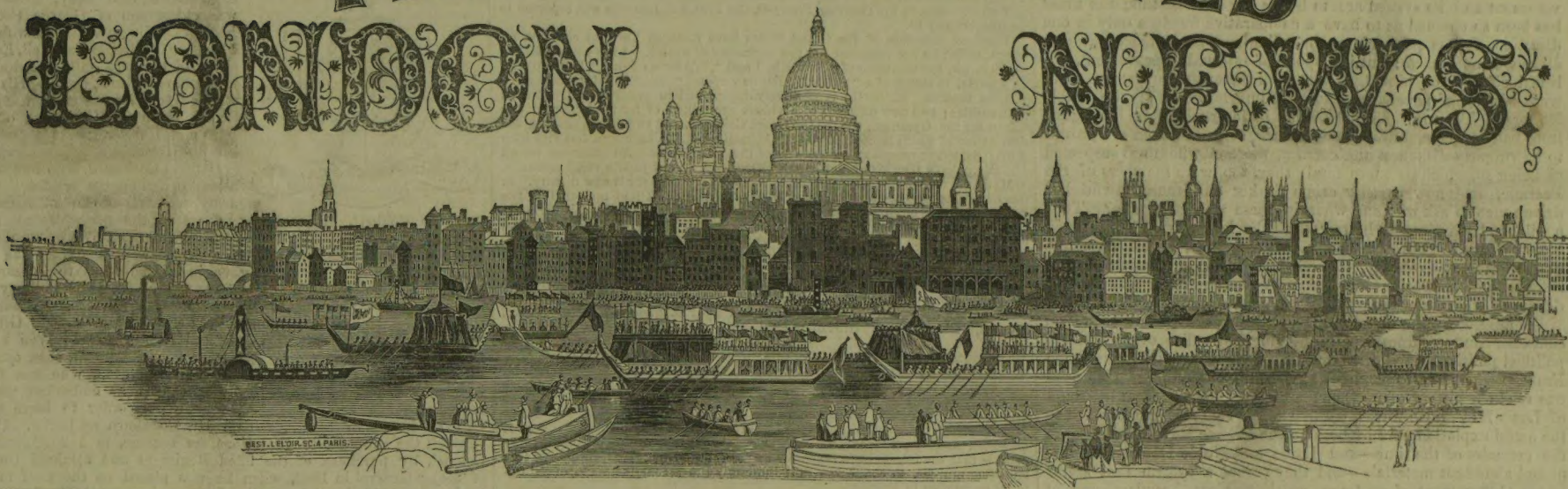


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

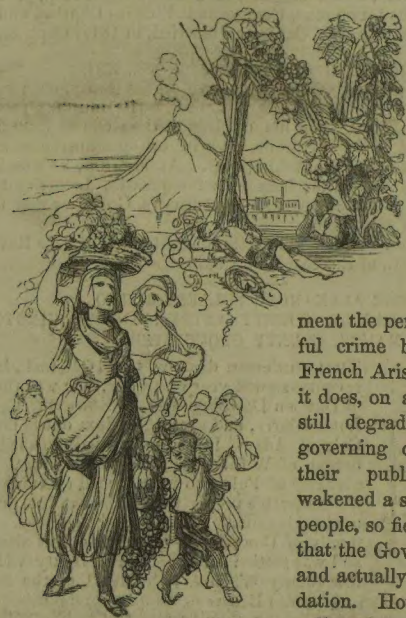


No. 278.—Vol. XI.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1847.

[SIXPENCE.]

MORALS AND POLITICS.



ONE can foresee when a system is rotten from whence the blow will come that is to lay it prostrate. When the forest is dry and withered, the smallest spark may raise the conflagration that is to devour it.

At the present moment the perpetration of a dreadful crime by a member of the French Aristocracy, following, as it does, on a series of lesser, but still degrading, offences in the governing class of France, or their public advocates, has wakened a spirit of hatred in the people, so fierce in its expression, that the Government is alarmed, and actually trembles to its foundation. How is it that the criminality of individuals, which else-

where does not involve the credit or the policy of the Rulers, does in France so dangerously affect them? Why does the midnight murder of the Rue St. Honoré spread consternation in the Tuileries? There is no doubt that it does so, for the French journals make it the ground of strictures on the general social morality of the upper section of French society. It is no English manifestation of innate hostility, grasping at anything to lower the character of a rival; no Pharasaical assumption on our part of moral superiority, thanking God that we are not as other men or nations; the facts and opinions presented us for comment spring from the midst of the polished and educated section of the French people, and are furnished by Frenchmen themselves.

Disappointment and the bitterness of hopes deceived require very light causes to draw forth violent expressions of them; and that the political change effected by the Revolution of 1830 has not produced the expected results, no one will dispute. From the moment Louis Philippe ascended the throne his first object has been to secure the succession to his dynasty; his next to provide for his family in the narrowest sense of the term, by securing to its different members allowances and dotations. To these two things all else has been sacrificed; all the high and sacred duties of a Sovereign have been neglected. Support of some kind being necessary, and his policy not being such as to win it, it has been purchased by admitting the electors, who are a few thousands, to share the taxes paid by the people, who are thirty-five millions. From the base to the summit it was the same. A sordid, material, bought-and-paid for influence,

has been nearly all that authority has rested on: The one single merit that can be ascribed to the French King is, that he has now for the better part of twenty years, restrained a people from war who are intoxicated with the mere name of Glory. For that Europe is indebted to him; but we fear that even this virtue has been the wisdom of selfishness. Peace was a necessity to him and his family policy; but, could he have gained his ends better by war, he would have as little scrupled to sacrifice the lives of a million of Frenchmen as Napoleon himself. He has fostered a war "cry" when it suited him; and in the fever of such a madness, the people blindly allowed him to surround the capital with a line of forts—that were not built against another Holy Alliance.

And now, looking back on almost a generation of the government of the Charter, what do Frenchmen behold? No one internal reform is possible; Ministry after Ministry has risen and fallen, and the efforts of all have been to repress freedom of speech, of action, of progress. The press has directed the public mind almost exclusively to questions of foreign policy, feeding old passions and prejudices to a pitch of mischievous absurdity; all France has hung on what other nations were doing and saying, instead of thinking what it could do itself. A miserable squabble in an island in the Pacific with an English Consular officer, absorbed all energies for something like a year. The idea that France was predominant in every Cabinet of Europe except its own, was flattering to the national pride; and it was told so often and long enough. In fact, France is just in the position of the over-active meddler



who, perpetually engrossed by the business of every body else, is only roused to an attention to his own affairs, by finding his trade decaying, his revenue deficient, enormous debts inevitable, and his chief clerks making free with the contents of the till. The Government and its system are to blame for most of this; the Press has been so chained as to have a comparative freedom only in one direction. It was quite free to abuse England, for instance, through all moods and tempers; but if it spoke of internal improvement, political change, or hinted a fault with the existing system, there were seizures of papers, and fine and imprisonment for the "able Editors." The result has been, that its internal affairs have gone from bad to worse, in the hands of men, some of whom are proved to be vulgarly dishonest and corrupt, more of whom are suspected of being so, which is more fatal; they, too, were members of the Peerage, and now another crime darker and more fearful has driven men to ask who and what are these who govern us? Thus a wild, indiscriminating hatred of all the higher ranks of French society seems to rage in the bulk of the people, and every crime that degrades the wealthy, the official and the governing classes, is hailed with a ferocious exultation by the populace. The moral depravity will render the political retribution more easy.

We are now seeing in operation a very old principle. The private character and conduct of men holding, by office or by birth, a political position, have often influenced the destinies of nations: France seems fated to furnish a striking example of it. Can anyone read the history of its Court and Aristocracy, from the reign of Louis XIV. downwards, without seeing that their conduct led to the awful expiation paid by both in the French Revolution? Take the memoirs of the time—and Lords and Noble Dames have furnished abundant materials—and they reveal a system that seems like a Government of madmen, cruel, reckless, heartless, and of inconceivable profligacy. Plunder, corruption, and prostitution recognised, reduced to a system, and carried on under a pompous form and etiquette, can alone describe it. The annals of the French Court, under the Regent Orleans, are absolutely incredible to modern readers; the reign of Louis the Fifteenth did not improve them; and, towards the latter years of his life, the signs of the approaching convulsion were plainly visible. National bankruptcy, famine, mistrust, and a deeply-rooted hate of an Aristocracy that for ages had done nothing but oppress and insult the people, closed in the abyss of a wild, untrained democracy, the fall of a Monarchy, whose foundations were sapped long before, and which it is marvellous should have lasted so long. Under that old régime crimes even worse than this that now shakes France to its centre were perpetrated; as to corruption, the bribe taken by M. Teste is as nothing compared to it; assassination was not uncommon; duels were things of every day—but fighting and murdering were kept distinct: though many sanguinary conflicts are recorded, such a deliberate, cowardly piece of butchery as that of Beauvallon would hardly have been possible—that was reserved to modern refinement and the writers of the *Roman Feuilleton*. Even in that loose, reckless time, a Viscount might have been trusted on his "word of honour," where your Ecquevilleys cannot be relied on for an oath. Something of courage and chivalry, some redeeming points that old Aristocracy must have had, or men would have hunted them out like vermin generations before they did. It is the grovelling sordidness, the habitual lowness and treachery of the vices of the present race, that disgust and appal.

We are not, therefore, of those who despair of the present, and regret the past; things are bad enough in France, but they are, in the main, incomparably less criminal and corrupt than formerly. We may rely on it, there is no improvement to be got by going back; we believe the truth to be that the Government of France is behind the age, the generation, and the bulk of the people it rules; it stands almost independently of the popular support, and acts as if the people were an antagonist to be crushed. The feeling perhaps is pretty well founded; but what a position for the rulers and the ruled to stand in, after seventeen years of order and peace? With all interest sacrificed to a dynasty—with proofs of the most heartless cunning and chicanery in its foreign policy developing themselves every day—with some proved and more suspected corruption in the highest places—it is no wonder a "foul, strange, and unnatural murder," committed by a Duke, should array all pens and tongues against the Aristocracy and the Government it supports. But foreigners, exempt from these political influences, should be careful to guard against a sweeping judgment. We have had our Ferrers, Stourtons, and Lovats; but their crimes have never been charged against a class; the political faults of the French Government should not induce us to visit the fearful criminality of the Duc de Praslin on the whole of the French Aristocracy.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, August 24.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The occupation of the city of Ferrara by the Austrians has created, as yet, very little sensation in our metropolis. Most of the Parisian papers confined themselves to a report of the occurrence, with a few remarks on the false position of the French and English Cabinets, in consequence of their own late intervention in Portugal. At the present hour, in France, as in England, foreign politics, indeed, seem to have lost a great deal of their importance. In the intermission of our Chambers, the energy of almost all our contemporaries has been wholly employed in keeping up the painful indignation so generally raised by the Cuberes trial, and many sad revelations to which I need not refer.

Our Cabinet is certainly sunk very low in the public opinion. It is pretty generally admitted that the political genius of our Statesmen consists chiefly in purchasing as many friends as possible, and leaving them at liberty to rob as they like. Be it what it may, for the present, the administrative dilapidations, as well as the dearth of corn-monopolists, &c., are completely forgotten. The advocates and opponents of the Cabinet, the rich and the poor, have joined in one same feeling of consternation and horror. The dreadful murder of the Duchess of Praslin is in every thought, in every month, in every dream.

But less us hasten from the harrowing scenes of the real world to the fairy land of the fine arts. Some time ago a competition had been instituted by the Commission for the restoration of the stained glass windows of the Ste. Chapelle, one of the most precious relics of Ogival architecture now subsisting in Paris. Ten artists have answered this appeal, and a public exhibition of their works has lately taken place in the Ecole des Beaux Arts. Consistently with the clauses of the programme, each competitor has sent in—1st, An exact reproduction of a fragment of the ancient windows in the Ste. Chapelle; 2nd, Six cartoons on biblical subjects; 3rd, A painting in stained glass, executed after one of his drawings. Almost all the copies are nearly perfect in point of effectiveness, harmony, and richness of colour. In the cartoons, as well as in the stained glasses of their own composition, the ten artists have not deserved quite so much commendation. Like the generality of *pastici*, their figures are more or less deficient in individuality and unity of style; however, some two or three competitors have cleverly approached the naïveté and religious character of the ancient images. On the whole, the exhibition is most interesting as a symptom of a happy change in the spirit of our artists.

Twenty-four Cartoons, by Ingres, have been placed, a fortnight back, in our Luxembourg Gallery. These half-tinted sketches, representing a series of Saints, of the life size, have served as models for the stained-glass windows of the Sepulchral Chapels at Dreux and Sablonville. In an artistic point of view, they are to be ranked among the best of Ingres's achievements in the Raffaelian style—generally grand in character, and more guileless of vulgarity and heavy draperies than is usually the case with their author. But there is about them another peculiarity to be pointed out. To the Saints Ferdinand, Amelia, Adelaide, and Helen, the artist has lent the exact likenesses of the principal members of the Royal family.

Last week three new statues, by MM. Ramur and Gateaux—an "Ann of Austria," a "Catherine de Medici," and another Royal effigy, have been inaugurated in the Luxembourg Gardens, on the pedestals prepared for a set of our most illustrious Queens.

Whilst our Académie de Musique is closed, to elaborate in the dark its new decoration—a splendid toilet, as we have heard—our twenty-five minor theatres are bravely striving to entice the half-boiled public from the allurements of summer gardens and concerts *à fresco*.

Mr. Planché, your indefatigable dramatist, after translating and adapting so many of our vaudevilles, has been adapted and translated himself at the Porte St. Martin, by the brothers Cognard. This revenge of the French has name "La Belle aux Cheveux d'Or," viz., "The Fair One with Golden Locks." The Parisian piece, however, glories in a much greater number of scenes and fantastical embellishments. Messrs. Cognard's paraphrase of M. d'Annoy's tale contains all the main incidents of Mr. Planché's paraphrase of the same tale, with an ori-

ginal conclusion besides. The chief attractions of the play are not in the incidents of its plot; they are in the artistic and poetical splendour of the scenes, in the Albano-like tableau of the azure grotto and its nymphs, in the costumes and airy grace of the figurantes, who were all of them as elegant as fairies. In fine, the piece is admirably got up; and more fancy, perhaps, has been displayed in this trifling than in any two Royal exhibitions of modern paintings in the Louvre.

Two days ago, in the *Courrier Français*, the Prince of Joinville was reported to be dangerously ill. The new directors of the Grand Opera have engaged Verdi to compose an opera, which he has promised for the beginning of winter. Like your Wallace, M. Flauow, the composer of "Stradella," and "L'Ami en Peine," has repaired to Austria, in search of a "public." His new opera, "Magdo," is intended for a Vienna theatre. M. Scribe is positively determined to overwhelm us with his generousities; two new off-rings of his muse are talked of for the Français, two others for the Gymnase, one for the Opéra Comique, and two others besides, the destination of which is not known. In Marseilles, M. De Lemaître has met with a most flattering reception on the part of the inhabitants. An immense crowd has assembled under his windows, and offered him an extempore vocal serenade.

M. Hugo, on the contrary, is more asleep than ever under his new dignity. In one of the last sittings of the Peers, M. D. Montalembert had appealed to the Archaeological erudition of the Peers, relatively to some acts of Vandalism lately accomplished against our historical monuments. M. Victor Hugo got up, and announced that he intended to speak on the subject, in the next session. So much time for preparing his speech,—this is indicative of very little confidence in his audience. M. Castellan, the bold traveller, has arrived in France from his long exploring expedition in Southern America. He is said to have brought with him a rich collection of animals, and all kinds of manufactured products. Among the curiosities of his store, the papers have mentioned a young savage, Calama, belonging to the tribe of the Apinages.

The murder of the Duchess de Praslin, of which we give full particulars elsewhere, appears to absorb public attention to an extent almost unprecedented. The excitement has been increased by the seizure of four papers, in consequence of their comments upon the occurrence. These papers are the *Reforme*, the *Gazette de France*, the *Union Monarchique*, and the *Charivari*. The latter journal affects to be quite ignorant of the reason why it was seized. There is no doubt, however, that the real reason for the disapprobation of the Government is that the papers have taken the opportunity, while remarking upon this appalling murder, to connect with it indirectly the recent instances of Ministerial corruption in France.

Queen Christina returned to Paris on Monday from Havre.

The medical men officially employed have certified that the state of health of M. Teste requires his immediate removal from the Conciergerie to a *maison de santé*.

A murder took place in Paris yesterday week, at mid-day, on the clerk of M. Meyer-Spielman, money-changer, Rue Neuve-Vivienne, No. 26. It appears that the clerk of a German, aged 18, was sitting behind the iron railing which is usually found in such shops, when a well-dressed man, of about 30, entered, and presented a bill of exchange. Whilst the young man was unfolding it, the other stretched forward his hand through the little opening in the grating, and seized on a wooden cap filled with gold, and a handful of bank-notes, with which he attempted to make off. The clerk, however, who perceived the movement, rushed round into the open part of the shop, and seized the thief. The latter then drawing out a pointed knife stabbed the young man in the hand and forehead. The clerk, however, struggled with him, crying out all the time loudly for help. The clerk, however, contrived to force the weapon from him, and in his turn plunged it into the man's leg, and out the fingers of his right hand. In the midst of the struggle the knife fell, and the thief stooped to pick it up. The clerk availed himself of the chance, and opening the door, again shouted for help. A servant-girl at the same moment entered the shop from the interior of the house, and the thief, finding himself hard-pressed, made a last effort, and, snatching up the knife, plunged it twice into the abdomen of the unfortunate clerk, who fell to the ground in an expiring state. The murderer then darted towards the Bourse, but was overtaken by a commissioner and M. Frischmuth, the proprietor of the baker's shop opposite. On his person were found another pointed-knife and several pieces of gold. The police agent who first came up recognised him as a thief by profession. The unfortunate clerk was taken to the hospital of the Hotel-Dieu, but expired on the way.

SPAIN.

Our Madrid letters, of the 22nd instant, announce the significant fact of the arrival of General Narvaez in that capital. He had been directed by the Queen to undertake the formation of a new Cabinet, and had accepted the duty. General Narvaez is himself to be President of the Council, and, it is thought, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The names of his colleagues are not yet known.

The expectations of a reconciliation between the King and Queen have been completely disappointed. The King, it is said, replied to the overtures of reconciliation made to him by M. Benavides, the Minister of the Interior, that he could not think of returning to the Palace for the next four months.

PORTUGAL.

Our advices from Lisbon, received by the Madrid packet, are to the 19th inst., and are of importance. The Queen exhibited much hesitation and reluctance, to dismiss the Cabral Ministry, but they resigned on the 13th. Her Majesty agreed to appoint M. Rodrigo de Fonseca to form a Ministry, but she so fettered him with conditions and restrictions, that he will not be able to do anything. He has made overtures to several persons without effect, as they all make it a *sine qua non*, that the King shall be removed from the command in chief of the army, a measure to which the Queen will not consent.

The Ministerial crisis, therefore, was not over. Before the resignation of the Cabral Ministry, a decree was issued, convoking the Cortes for the 2nd of January next; the elections to commence early in November.

A fire had taken place in the Boa Vista, in Lisbon, at which our squadron had rendered such effective services, as to call forth a letter of thanks from the Queen. A midshipman, named Wilson, belonging to the *Jackall*, had unhappily perished in the flames.

Fayal, the last of the islands in revolt, had returned to its allegiance on the 27th ult.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The *Sarah Sands*, screw steamer, has arrived with New York papers to the 4th inst.

The most contradictory reports continued to be received from the seat of war, and it had not yet been ascertained whether General Pierce had a battle with the Mexicans at National Bridge or not. The skirmish of Colonel de Russey with the Mexicans at Huquetia, and his successful retreat, were confirmed. Santa Anna, according to accounts received from the city of Mexico, was favourably inclined to peace, but many regarded the movements towards peace made by the Mexican Government merely as so many expedients of Santa Anna to gain time. On the part of the United States, it is now known that M. Trist is provided with full powers to make a treaty, that the British Minister in Mexico had tried to bring about a negotiation, and had sent his Secretary of Legation from the city of Mexico to General Scott, and it was confidently rumoured that the latter had delayed his advance on the capital in consequence.

The purchase of Cuba, as suggested by the *New York Sun*, was still a topic of discussion in the leading journals of New York. It was rumoured that Spain was ready to close the bargain.

The arrival of emigrants at New York was very great. In the month of July there arrived at that port 310 vessels, which landed 17,763 emigrants. The *St. John's New Brunswick Herald* states that of the emigrants who this year left Great Britain 4095 died at sea or in quarantine.

The news that grain and flour was again considerably lower here had unsettled the market.

THE OVERLAND INDIA MAIL.

The Calcutta Overland Mail of the 2nd inst. has arrived, but it brings hardly any intelligence worth notice.

Disturbances still continued to prevail in the province of Goomsoor, and human sacrifices were about to be renewed there.

Tranquillity had not been restored in the States of the Nizam. The plan to establish a bank there had not succeeded.

At Bombay the rains had been remarkable, 42 inches had already fallen on the 3rd ult.; that is more than half the ordinary average, and there were two months of the monsoon yet remaining. The fall in different parts of the Deccan had not been so great.

Great apprehension was felt respecting the fate of the *Cleopatra* steamer, which left Bombay on the 14th of April, bound for Singapore. She encountered the frightful hurricane of the 17th, 18th, and 19th of April, and had not since been heard of.

The news from China is not later than that last received.

The Admiral Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard.—Rear Admiral of the Blue Sirreff, has been appointed to succeed Rear Admiral Hyde Parker, C.B., as Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard.

DEATH OF COLONEL SIR HENRY GEORGE MACLEOD, K.H.—The above gallant officer expired yesterday week at his residence near Windsor, after a comparatively short illness. Sir Henry entered the army in 1807, and saw considerable service with his regiment, the 35th Foot, up to the battle of Waterloo, in which he was severely wounded.

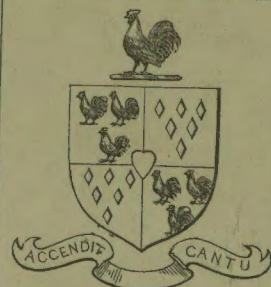
THE COMMAND IN THE PACIFIC.—Rear Admiral Phipps Hornby has been appointed to the Command in the Pacific, to succeed Sir George Seymour, and will hoist his flag in the *Asia*, 84 guns, at Sheerness.

A SEAMAN SENTENCED TO DEATH BY A COURT-MARTIAL.—A court-martial upon John Conner, seaman of the *Agincoeur*, sat, at Portsmouth, on Wednesday, with Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker, President, and Captains Pasco, Chads, Plumridge, Eden and Warren, members. The charge against the prisoner was, that on the 22nd of May last, while the ship was on the passage from Penang to the Cape of Good Hope, the prisoner struck Mr. Burnaby, naval cadet, while in the execution of his duty. The charge was fully substantiated by the witnesses. The prisoner received a most excellent character from the captain, commander, and several officers, petty officers, and seamen of the *Agincoeur*, all of whom had known the prisoner for some time. The Court had no other alternative than to sentence the prisoner to death by being hanged by the neck, and he was sentenced accordingly, but recommended to mercy on account of his former good character.

ATTEMPTED SUPPRESSION OF ETON RACES.—The inhabitants of Eton and Windsor having subscribed for the purpose of reviving this year the races which formerly took place at Eton, considerable excitement was created in the two towns on Wednesday morning by the appearance of a handbill, signed by the authorities of Eton College, forbidding the sport in the vicinity of the School—the South Meadow, which is Lammas land, close to the town, having been fixed upon for the contemplated amusements. The meeting is to take place in another spot.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE COCKBURN.



This veteran soldier and politician died on the 18th inst., at his seat, Shanganagh Castle, near Bray, Ireland. He was eldest son of George Cockburn, Esq., of Dublin, by Anne, his wife, eldest daughter of Charles Caldwell, Esq., and sister of the late gallant Admiral Sir Benjamin Caldwell, G.C.B. His family claimed to be a scion of the ancient Scottish House of Cockburn, of Cockburn and Ryslaw, now represented by Sir William S. R. Cockburn, Bart.

General Cockburn, who had been for a long period on the retired list of the army, was well known for his attachment to Cobbett, and always advocated the principles of reform. The passing of the Reform Bill he commemorated by a column erected near his residence, but this he afterwards swept away, for the Whigs went too slow for him, and he gave in his adhesion to Conservatism and Sir Robert Peel. He died at the age of 82. His military career dated from the year 1781, when he entered the army as Ensign in the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards. At the famous siege of Gibraltar, he acted as Aide-de-Camp to General Elliott, and in 1785 he purchased the Captain-Lieutenancy of the 65th Regiment, then quartered in Dublin, and commanded by Lord Harrington, who was thenceforward a kind friend to him. Shortly after he embarked with the regiment for Canada; but, before sailing, an order to leave a Captain at home to recruit fell on Mr. Cockburn as junior. Passing through the subordinate gradations, he became, in 1793, Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, of the 92nd Regiment and attained the rank of Major-General in 1806, when he was placed on the staff in England. In 1810, he joined Sir J. Stuart's army in Sicily, and was present when Murat landed 3000 men near Stephano. Being made Lieutenant-General in 1811, he returned home, and was never employed afterwards, although he made many applications.

Sir George was born 21st February, 1764, and married 8th March, 1790, his cousin Eliza, eldest daughter of Phineas Riall, Esq., of Clonmel, by whom he had two sons, George and Phineas Charles, and four daughters, the eldest of whom, Catherine, married, in 1817, Capt. Hamilton, R.N.

SIR HENRY GEORGE MACLEOD, K.T., K.H.

The death of this gallant officer, a Colonel in the Army, occurred on the 20th inst., at Bishopsgate, near Windsor. His military services were highly distinguished. For his conduct at the siege of Dantzic he received the Order of St. Vladimir, and in the glorious conflict of Waterloo he had the honour of taking part. At one time, he was Lieutenant-Governor of St. Kitts; became, subsequently, Lieutenant-Governor of Trinidad; and was appointed, eventually, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of that island.

Sir Henry married, in 1843, Henrietta, daughter of the late Rev. Sir John Robinson, Bart., of Rokeby Hall, County Louth.

GEORGE ALEXANDER FULLERTON, ESQ., OF BALLINTOY CASTLE, COUNTY ANTRIM, AND TOCKINGTON MANOR, COUNTY GLOUCESTER.



This gentleman died on the 16th inst., in the seventy-second year of his age. He was the son of Dawson Downing, Esq., of Rowsesgift, County Londonderry, and great grandson of the famous Colonel Adam Downing, a distinguished adherent of William III., in the Irish war. The surname of Fullerton he assumed on inheriting a considerable property from his maternal grand-uncle, Alexander Fullerton, of Ballintoy. The family of Downing is of very ancient descent, and was settled in the time of Henry VIII. in the county of Essex, the head of the house, Geoffrey Downynge, Esq., of Poles Belcham, being then described as a person of rank and fortune. To the munificence and public spirit of one of his descendants, Sir George Downing, Bart., K.B., of East Hatley, the University of Cambridge owes the foundation of Downing College.

Mr. Fullerton, whose decease we record, has left several children. His eldest daughter, Frances, is wife of Sir Andrew Armstrong, Bart., M.P.; and his eldest son, Captain Alexander George Fullerton, married, in 1833, Lady Georgiana Leveson Gower, second daughter of the late Earl Granville, a lady well known in the literary world by her popular novels of "Ellen Middleton" and "Grantley Manor."

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

MURDER OF A WOMAN BY HER HUSBAND.

A man named Robert Pilkington was brought up before the magistrates at Little Bolton, Lancashire, on Monday, for the murder of his wife. The facts of the case are these. He had been separated from his wife for some time, on account of his brutal conduct towards her, and she lived with her son, William, who was unmarried, and who kept a farm, called Langshaw Fold Farm, at Heaton. About seven o'clock on Sunday morning, the prisoner came to the farm-house, and asked to be admitted to light his pipe. On his promising his son to go out again as soon as he had done so, the door was unbarred, and he was let in. When he had lighted his pipe, however, he refused to quit the house, and sat down by the fire. Soon after the time came for the farmer and a servant-girl, who lived in the house, to go out with the milk. They had to go in opposite directions. The servant, however, felt unwilling to leave the prisoner alone with his wife, and requested the latter to accompany her. She did so, and, on the return of the two women, they still found the prisoner sitting by the fire. The prisoner then made a few angry observations, and a few words passed between him and his wife. He immediately sprung up, and, snatching a heavy crow-bar, which was used as a poker, struck her a number of blows on the head. The girl interfered, and attempted to take the weapon from him, but he wrested it from her, and struck her a blow on the head, fortunately without producing any serious injury. She rushed out of the house towards those of the nearest neighbours, some few hundred yards distance, and roused their attention by her screams for help, and telling them that "Robert had killed the old woman." Several of the neighbours ran immediately to the spot. The first was a young man named Nathaniel Howarth, a clogger, who is apprenticed in Manchester, but his parents living at this spot, and its being Sunday, he was at home. He found the poor creature on the floor, speechless, senseless, and evidently dying. She was lifted up by the neighbours, and means were adopted for her restoration, but without the slightest avail—she yielded her last breath in a few minutes after they entered. Meanwhile the perpetrator of this fiendish act had left the house, and being refused permission to cross over a plantation leading to the hills near Belmont, was met by a policeman, who was in search of him, at a place called Lomas Wife's, in Little Bolton, about two miles from the farm-house which he had recently left under such dreadful circumstances, and in little more than an hour from the commission of the murder.

A Coroner's inquest was held on Tuesday, the result of which was a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Pilkington.

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—One of the most deplorable accidents that has occurred for some time, took place on Thursday evening (last week) at the Challow Marsh crossing on the Great Western Railway, a few miles from the Farringdon Station, whereby Mr. Henry Sinclair, a travelling silversmith and jeweller, met a terrible death. The deceased resided in Pembroke-street, St. Paul's, Bristol. He had been on business in Berkshire, and was proceeding to the town, when he met with the accident. He reached the Challow crossing about a quarter before seven o'clock, the moment when the afternoon down express train from Paddington was coming up at a rate of between sixty and seventy miles per hour. Some persons who were standing near called out to him to stop until the train had passed, but he took no notice, and attempted to cross the rails. His fate was awful; in an instant the engine caught him, and his body was hurled to an enormous distance, and falling on the rails the whole train passed over him. He was literally cut to pieces. There was not a whole bone left in his body, and the fragments were scattered in all directions. The deceased carried a box on his back, which contained upwards of £300 in jewellery. The engine and tender were strewn with watches and trinkets, and a considerable quantity were found on the line and in the adjacent fields. An inquest was held at the Prince of Wales Tavern, Farringdon-road station, next day. The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," and expressed an opinion that the railway company ought to station a policeman at the gate where the accident happened, there being a public road across the line for carriages and horses.

TRAGIC AFFAIR AT EDINBURGH.—An occurrence of a most painful and heart-rending character has taken place at Edinburgh. Last Saturday, three young boys, two of them sons of Mr. James Wilson, builder, Gallowgate-street, and the other a son of his brother, Mr. Charles Wilson, were missed. As the rest of the family were down the water, the boys' absence occasioned at first no great uneasiness, as it was supposed that the youngsters, the eldest of whom was about eleven years of age, had set off to join their mother and the rest of the family. As nothing had been heard of them, Mr. Wilson left home with the intention of proceeding to Helensburgh, where the family were, to ascertain if the runaways

were there. He had not, however, been long away, when a carter who takes charge of a horse belonging to Mr. Wilson went to the stable for the purpose of procuring some provender for the animal. The provender is kept in a corn-chest—a box six feet long and about three deep, with three separate compartments, and secured on the outside with an iron hasp, which fits into a staple in the side of the chest. On opening the lid, the man was horror-stricken at finding the three young boys motionless at the bottom of the chest, each occupying one of the compartments. He immediately summoned assistance, and they were taken out; but it was found that two of them, James Wilson, aged eleven, and Charles Wilson, about a year younger, were quite dead, and had been so apparently for a considerable length of time. The youngest, a boy between seven and eight years, showed some signs of life, and by prompt medical attendance he gradually revived, so as to be able to state what had led to the melancholy catastrophe. The brothers and cousin had gone into the chest in search of beans, and while so engaged the lid, which, as has been already stated, is secured on the outside by an iron hasp fitting into a staple, closed on them. In falling, the hasp, as it most unfortunately happened, fixed into the staple, and all the united strength of the poor captives was insufficient to enable them to burst the bands of what, too truly, proved their tomb. They had endeavoured to support each other's courage as well as they could in their dismal dungeon; and, before giving up hope, one of them broke the blade of a penknife in the attempt to make an incision through the side of the chest. After they had exhausted themselves by unavailing shouts and cries, which were not heard on earth, they all joined in prayer.

SUICIDE AT CARLISLE.—On the night of yesterday week, a respectable-looking young gentleman, who had come to Carlisle by one of the railway trains, sojourned at the Railway Hotel. He went to bed about ten o'clock, and ordered the waiter to call him next morning at nine o'clock, which the waiter did, but received no answer, and went away, supposing the gentleman was asleep. He was called again at eleven, but still no reply, when the door was forced open, and the unfortunate gentleman was found in bed, with his throat most dreadfully cut, with a razor in one of his hands. All the money found upon him was 12s. 6d., and the only paper which was in his possession, likely to lead to his identification, was one which was pinned behind his coat neck, with the name of "Hogarth" or "Hibbart," written upon it. He has not yet been identified. He was a rather dark-looking person, about twenty-five years of age, and fashionably dressed.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AT HUNGERFORD MARKET.—On Tuesday morning, about ten o'clock, Mrs. Susannah Jackson, aged twenty-six, a highly respectable female, attempted to drown herself in the river at Hungerford. It appears that, having alighted from a Paddington omnibus, she proceeded towards the water-side, and was observed to wander about the place in a somewhat singular manner, after which she hastened on the pier, and, clasping her hands, she exclaimed, "Oh! mercy, mercy, Heaven protect my children!" and then plunged into the river. The occurrence was noticed by the beadle, who raised an instant alarm, and, after some difficulty, two watermen succeeded in saving her from a watery grave. She had gone a considerable distance, being carried with the tide. The poor creature was then taken in an exhausted state to the Charing Cross Hospital, and placed under the care of Mr. Young, the house-surgeon, and remains in a very precarious state. Mrs. Jackson resides in Great Portland-street.

A CHILD CUT TO PIECES BY ITS MOTHER.—A girl named Steadman, servant in a public-house at Birmingham, has been charged with cutting her newly-born child into fragments. From the evidence at the Coroner's inquest it appeared that the prisoner cut the child to pieces in bed. The Jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder," and the prisoner will be removed to Warwick gaol for trial at the next spring assizes.

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT AT GENEVA.—A lamentable event took place last week at Geneva. The Rev. Edward Auriol, Rector of St. Dunstan's in the West, Fleet-street, was on a tour through Switzerland, with his wife and son, a youth of about 17, of the most amiable disposition, their only child. They arrived at Geneva at the beginning of last week, and were planning an excursion on the lake. The morning after their arrival, the youth, with his parents' consent, went out for a stroll before breakfast. Unaware of the peculiar dangers of the place, he got into a boat on the lake, was drawn into the current, hurried down the rapids of the Rhone, and totally lost. He was a youth of great promise, and obtained a scholarship and the theological prize at the Midsummer examination at King's College, London, in the present year.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.—An accident, which ended in fatal consequences, occurred on this line of railway on Wednesday afternoon. John Holyoak, an assistant to the plate-layers, was employed to clear the line of coke that had dropped from the several engines traversing the railway during the morning. Whilst in a stooping position, engine No. 86 came along the railway, and before deceased could get out of the road he was knocked down by the buffer of the engine. His legs, falling across the rails, were cut off, one a little below the knee, and the other just above the ankle. Deceased was carried to the Railway Inn, where amputation was performed. Deceased lingered about two hours and a half after the operation had been performed, when he expired. The deceased had been twenty-one years in the 39th regiment of infantry, during which period he was engaged in several battles that took place in India.

FATAL FIGHT BETWEEN TWO BOYS IN POPLAR.—On Wednesday an inquest was held at the Old Commodore public-house, Poplar, before Mr. William Baker, respecting the death of a boy named John May Harris, aged eight years, of No. 3, Colling's-place, Poplar, who died on Thursday, the 19th instant, from congestion of the brain, produced by injuries he received in a fight with a boy named Robert Auty, about the same age. On Saturday last, four men, named Joseph Johnson, Joseph Cater, William Newson, and William Aiger, were brought before the magistrates at the Thames Police Court, charged with being present, and aiding and abetting a fight between the deceased and Auty, which resulted in the death of the deceased. On the jury re-assembling on Wednesday, John Ingledon, a boy about ten years of age, was examined. He stated that on Wednesday afternoon, at three o'clock, he was in Abbot's-field, Poplar, playing with the deceased and several other boys belonging to the Poplar National School. The four men above named were sitting on the ground near where they were playing. Auty had been bathing in the River Lea, and left his jacket on the grass. One of the men picked it up and refused to let Auty have it, unless he fought for it. Auty selected one of the deceased, and they fought for nearly an hour. During the fight the men gave the deceased a quantity of beer, and encouraged him on. The deceased bled profusely from the nose, and he was knocked down by Auty several times. After the fight the men gave him some more beer, and he appeared to be intoxicated. The boy died the next morning. The Coroner adjourned the inquiry.

THE MURDER OF THE DUCHESS DE PRASLIN.

We last week announced the frightful murder of the Duchess de Praslin, at Paris, and gave such particulars of the occurrence as were then known. The details of the crime have since acquired a daily increasing interest. At first the deed was supposed to have been done by some common assassin; but the crime now excites additional horror, from the strong suspicion that it was committed by the Duke de Praslin, the unfortunate lady's husband. We recapitulate from our late impression last week the account of this dreadful crime, and also supply from the French papers a mass of interesting details respecting it.

The Duke and Duchess de Praslin, when they reside at Paris, occupy, with their numerous family, consisting of nine children, the hotel of Marshal Sebastiani, in the Faubourg St. Honoré, the most fashionable quartier of Paris, and only a few doors off the British embassy. On Tuesday evening (last week), at nine o'clock, they arrived from the country, with the intention of remaining only a few days at Paris; and, as their sojourn in the country was to be a long one, most of the domestics being absent on leave, their suite consisted only of two or three persons. The Duke and Duchess retired at an early hour to their respective apartments, after having sent the children to bed; and the servants, tired from the day's journey, soon followed their master's example, and, soon after, the hotel was wrapped in silence. At about two in the morning (another account says four), the sound of a bell, violently rung in the Duchess' chamber, aroused one of the servants, who hastened to the apartment of his mistress, and tried to open the door. Finding that the door was fastened, he was about to retire, when he heard two or three groans, and, fearing lest the Duchess was taken ill, he burst open the door, and a horrible sight was presented to his view. The Duchess de Praslin was stretched on the floor in a pool of blood, which was flowing rapidly from some deep and large wounds in her neck and throat, and the only signs of life she gave was a rattle in the throat; the hands of the unfortunate lady were dripping with blood, and the impression of a bloody hand upon the bell-ropes indicated that she had not pulled the bell till she had been struck by the murderer. More dead than alive the servant reeled out of the room, and called out for help. The Duke was instantly on the spot, and clasped the body of his murdered wife in his arms. Medical assistance was immediately procured, but, in two hours, she breathed her last.

From the very first moment at which the officers of justice arrived at the hotel, a very grave fact was noticed. The apartments occupied by the Duke and Duchess are situated on the ground floor; by an ante-chamber opening on the flight of steps there is a communication at the left with the boudoir; then with the Duchess' bedroom; at the right a little room precedes the bedroom of the Duke, which touches the walls of the Elysée Bourbon. In examining the floor it was discovered that a bloody trace marked the passage from the bedroom of the Duchess to that of the Duke. At the same time there was received the testimony of a domestic, who, attracted by the cries of the femme-de-chambre, had, after fruitless efforts to open the door of the Duchess' bedroom, gone round the hotel, in order to attempt to arrive in time to render assistance to his unfortunate mistress, by entering at one of the windows opening on the garden. This domestic declared that at the moment at which he arrived in the garden, he perceived a man of the height and appearance of the Duke, who hearing the noise of his footsteps, withdrew suddenly into the interior of the bedroom, abruptly quitting one of the windows which he had just opened, in order, without doubt, to make it be believed that it was by that issue that the murderer had obtained entrance. Among the objects found in the chamber, in which everything, as we have said, was in disorder, was a pistol loaded with balls, and bearing a percussion cap. This pistol, which has been recognised as belonging to the Duke de Praslin, was not only stained with the blood into which it had fallen, but it bore on the butt-end fragments of flesh, and on the face and skull of the victim there was found the trace of blows which retained the marks of the arabesques and hollow chisellings which had been executed by the workman. In presence of such indications, orders were obliged to be given that the Duke de Praslin should be kept in view, and the magistrates, after receiving from him his declaration as information, addressed questions to him of which the form and gravity were of a nature to make him understand that it was henceforth not merely as a witness that he was called on for explanations. At the same time a search was made in a private lodging, where papers calculated to establish grave charges, were, as we were assured, seized, and where it was at the same time discovered that papers and objects, of which the nature could not be recognised, had been quite recently destroyed by fire. On the clothes which the Duke wore there were numerous stains of blood,

which, however, he said he had received in his contact with the body of the unhappy Duchess, which he had pressed in his arms on arriving in her apartment at the moment of the discovery of the crime. It was also established that the hair found between the fingers of the Duchess, and in the pool of blood in which her body lay, was precisely of the same colour, and the same length as that of her husband. The attitude of the Duke during these painful investigations of justice, presented, it is stated, a singular contrast with what it ordinarily was. Small in stature, nervous, energetic, proud, and of extreme irascibility, he could not till then support a contradiction, and would have considered a question an offence; but now he was cast down, depressed, and unable to find a word to protest against the horrible suspicion which seemed to rest upon him. The material facts once ascertained, it remained to seek what causes could have drawn into crime the man who seemed to be designated as the author of it by so many horrible circumstances.

It is stated that the Duke was attached to a young lady, Mlle. de Luzzi, who, after having occupied during six years the situation of governess of the young children of the Duchess de Praslin, had, about a month ago, been dismissed by the Duchess after some rather violent scenes, which, however, did not prevent the Duchess from giving her a pension for life.

It was at first mentioned that this lady was English. This, however, is not the case. She is French, and is granddaughter to the Baron de P., residing in the Chaussée d'Antin; her father and mother are both dead; her name is Mademoiselle Henriette de Luzzi. Mademoiselle Luzzi's real name is Laure Desportes; she is twenty-nine years old; her figure is most elegant and distinguished; and her magnificent light hair adds to the sweetness of her features, which are remarkably beautiful. Her cultivated mind, her character, and her superiority as a governess, painter, and musician, had, it is said, yielded her in the Praslin family quite a confidential position, at the same time that they had secured the affection of the young persons whose education she was entrusted with. In her several examinations she has constantly answered with great clearness and propriety. When brought before the magistrates, she underwent a long interrogatory, at the end of which she was conveyed to the Conciergerie, and placed in secret confinement.

It has been ascertained that the wounds inflicted upon the Duchess with a poignard or knife were not mortal, from which it is evident that she was ultimately put to death with the butt end of the pistol which was found in her room—a pistol which the Duke admitted to be his, and which he accounted for being there by saying, that when the alarm was given he took it for the purpose of defending the Duchess. The poignard has not been found, but it is certain that the Duke threw it into the sink. It has been ascertained that the sheath of the poignard was burnt. The silver mountings upon it were found in the garden, into which they had been thrown from a window by the Duke. On searching the Duke, it was found that he carried between his shirt and his braces a cord similar to that which in former times in England, and to the present day in France, was used for the purpose of suspending the powder horn from the shoulder. The explanations given by the Duke for the possession of the cord, and for carrying it in so extraordinary a fashion, were exceedingly confused. The belief now is that he intended to have strangled the Duchess with it had he found her asleep. It has also been ascertained that the bell near the bed was cut by the murderer, so that it could not be rung; and that the unhappy Duchess, in order to give the alarm, had to make her way to the fire-place, where there was another bell. It was in the attempt to reach this latter bell that that fearful death-struggle took place, of which the effects were afterwards discovered; and in which the victim, though not able to save her life, was able to give the alarm in time to prevent the escape of her murderer.

The Chamber of Peers met on Saturday under the presidency of the Chancellor, the Duke de Pasquier. About 70 members were present. The Minister of Justice read the Royal ordinance, convoking the assembly as a court of justice to try the Duke de Praslin for the murder of his wife. [It is right to state here, in the proper order of our narrative, that last week the Duke took poison; it was said that he swallowed laudanum; but, from subsequent accounts, it appears that his suicide was effected by arsenic. He was ill for several days, and died in the course of Tuesday afternoon, in the prison of the Luxembourg. His removal caused great excitement. He was examined on Saturday, in the presence of Dr. Andral, Physician to the Chamber of Peers, but the examination did not lead to anything important.]

The *Presse* says:—"By the side of the Duke was a pistol loaded with ball; but no one knows for what object it was charged, or if he intended using it against his wife. In this last hypothesis, he did not dare to do so, on account of the noise of the report. He certainly struck his wife with the butt-end, to finish her, as has been proved. When interrogated on the point, he replied that he desired to defend his wife against a murderer; but, on its being represented to him that there was no trace left of the flight of this mysterious murderer, he remained silent, and hid his head in his hands. The Duke is embarrassed to explain away the scratches which are perceptible on his right hand, as well as the contusion on the leg. It is generally believed that, as the Duchess was able to ring, she was first struck in bed, during her sleep, but that it was after she had quitted the bed that the decisive blows were given. The hairs left in the hands of the victim, or fallen in the struggle, were brought together by M. Orfila. At first, it was supposed that the hair in the Duchess' hand, and those on the ground, fixed to the floor by the dried blood, were of a different colour, but, when M. Orfila had washed them, it was evident that they belonged to the same person, and the idea of different persons being engaged in the matter was laid aside. This hair, besides, is altogether similar to that of the husband. Some water tinged with blood was found in a basin. The interrogatory of the Duke has as yet furnished no information respecting the crime. He declares that he knows nothing of the guilty party. The governess is still kept apart at the Conciergerie. She allows that she was much moved, and annoyed at being obliged to quit the Duke's family, and separate from the young ladies whose education she had superintended. She explains in this way the language of a letter written by her to the Duke de Praslin, and seized amongst his papers. It is said that some of the Royal family interfered recently to reconcile the Duke and Duchess. The King, the Queen, and particularly Madame Adelaide, had a great affection for the Duchess. The Duke, who had been an intimate friend of the Duke of Orleans, was intimate also with the Duke de Nemours, who invited him to all his hunting excursions. They thought the Duke and Duchess reconciled since Mlle. de Luzzi's departure. Marshal Sebastiani, it is said, intended to set out for Corsica only when assured that his daughter was reconciled to her husband.

The *Patrie* has the following version of the mode in which this horrible crime was effected:—"The Duchess' bed-chamber was lit by a faint night-lamp. The murderer entered quietly, and, armed with a knife, he reached the bed where the Duchess was lying half asleep. The first blow was thus directed to the neck of the victim, who instantly put her hands to her neck. The murderer then repeated the stroke, and the instrument inflicted a wound on the little finger of Madame de Praslin's right hand. He continued; Madame de Praslin sprang from her bed, half fainting, and attempted to seize the bell-ropes, which she could not at first reach, and two marks of a bloody hand are impressed on the hangings of the wall near the bell-ropes. At last she managed to ring the bell. The monster then, seeing that his blows had failed to produce immediate death, repeated them with savage ferocity; a struggle, hand to hand, took place between him and his unfortunate wife, who was strong, and whose strength must have been considerably increased by despair, and the last thoughts of her father, her children, and of the life that she would not readily part with. She threw down furniture to make a noise; she opposed to the blows, which the ruffian struck at hazard, several objects which bear traces of the weapon; and, finally, overcome by such violent efforts, she slipped, and fell in her blood under the last blows of her murderer, whose weapon had broken in the struggle, and who despatched his victim by striking her with the stock of a pistol. At this moment, probably, a knock was heard at the door, and Madame de Praslin uttered the groan which preceded the rattles of death. When the servants entered, the Duchess was no longer able to speak or make any signs; but her eyes were still open, staring, and wild. She was conveyed to her bed; but life was rapidly sinking, and the consciousness of what was taking place about her appeared to have completely vanished.

The Duke de Praslin sat as a Judge on the trial of M. Teste and General Cubières, and is himself a Chevalier d'Honneur in the household of the Duchess of Orleans.

The following precise details, from the *Presse Agricole*, written by a person evidently well acquainted with the localities, and containing, with some statements that are obviously conjectural, many additional facts, will be read with interest:—

"On arriving at his hotel, the Duke de Praslin went with his two daughters to pay a visit to Mademoiselle de Luzzi, who complained bitterly of having been dismissed; and a few days before the catastrophe she read to the young ladies a letter, in which she stated her feelings of regret at being separated from her dear children, as she called them.

"The Duchess, on hearing of this visit of her husband with her daughters, expressed her high disapprobation.

"At eleven o'clock silence pervaded the hotel, and nothing interrupted it till half-past four in the morning.

"Why did the author of the crime await the dawn? It is explained as follows:—It appears that every night a person employed to clean the apartments and keep them in order, a trustworthy person, sleeps in one of the ante-chambers. A bell of large dimensions is in connection with this room, large enough to arouse the whole house if sounded. This man used to leave the hotel every day at day-break. As soon as he was gone the murderer entered the apartment of the Duchess.

"She was asleep; the first stab was aimed at the heart, but the blow missed and struck too low. The Duchess immediately pulled the bell-ropes, which sounded the bell in the sleeping room of her femme-de-chambre. The latter, perceiving that it was daylight, put on all her clothes before answering the summons. Meantime the murderer was completing the bloody deed. The first movement of the Duchess was to rush towards a door which opens from her alcove into the other apartments; that door was probably fastened. Marks of blood show the efforts made by the Duchess to burst it open. A little beyond there are marks of blood on some furniture. The Duchess then, still avoiding the blows of the assassin, rushed towards the chimney-piece, where she pulled the bell for her waiting-woman, as also the bell communicating with the ante-chamber. The latter bell aroused one of the men-servants, who, hastily slipping on some of his clothes, rushed towards the sleeping-room of the Duchess and heard her cries. The waiting-woman every night before retiring to rest used to hang up the key of the bed-room in a place appointed for that purpose. This key had been removed. The cries of the Duchess had now nearly ceased, and were replaced by groans. The man-servant then made for the garden, in the hope of getting a view of the assassins. He saw no one, but he thought he beheld the Duke retiring precipitately from the window, which he was about to open. He now returned to the bed-room door, where he was joined by the waiting-woman. The obstacle which had impeded his entrance before had been removed. By whom? The chamber was in the deepest obscurity. The night-lamp had been removed to an adjacent room lead-

ing to the Duke's apartment. It was only on procuring lights that they discovered their unfortunate mistress weltering in her blood, which was flowing from many wounds. Their first impulse was to call for help into the yard, which brought up the concierge and another servant. The Duke came last; his first movement was not, as has been reported, to throw himself on the body of his wife; on the contrary, he feigned the most singular astonishment. "But how could this have occurred?" he said: "It is incredible—it is horrible!" He then assisted the servants in raising the body of the Duchess. Meantime the servants had given information to justice, and a messenger was sent to inform General Thourou Sebastiani of the horrible event. The General was preparing to attend a review at the Champ de Mars; he immediately threw off his regimentals, took a cab, and proceeded to the hotel. On beholding the mutilated body of his niece, the General fainted, and was some time before he came to himself again. The Duke remained apparently unmoved. The first step taken by the police on arriving was to guard every issue from the hotel, and allow no one to leave it, and to examine how the assassins had effected an entrance. No traces could be discovered—everything was closed as usual. M. Allard, an experienced police officer, declared at once that the blows were not given by the experienced hand of an ordinary assassin. A pistol loaded with ball was found on the floor, with fragments of flesh adhering to the butt-end; the Duke acknowledged the pistol to be his, and that he had brought it when he heard the cries of the Duchess; but the fragments of flesh induced the officer to cross-question the Duke. He first appeared offended at being questioned, but without asserting his innocence. He had on gloves; he was told to take them off, and the skin on his left hand was considerably lacerated. The thumb bore the marks of teeth; he was told to undress, and his thigh bore the mark as if from the violent pressure of a hand; there were also marks upon his legs, which might have been caused by stumbling against the furniture. On examining his apartment, some smouldering ashes were discovered, in which the silver chisings of a dagger hilt and part of a handkerchief were found. There were also some articles still wet from being recently washed. When stripping, a cord, such as used to suspend powder-horns round the neck, fell from under his waistcoat; it had a noose at the end. On being questioned, he said he could not say why he carried it on his person, and hiding his face in his hands, exclaimed, "I cannot surely declare that I have killed my wife!" On examining the room, it was found that the handle of the door in the alcove was unscrewed. It was by this door that the Duchess endeavoured to escape. The Procureur at once placed him in charge of a garde de sûreté.

"But two instruments connected with the crime have been discovered, the pistol and the cord. The knife with which the many stabs had been inflicted has not been discovered. In a drawer, however, of a desk which had escaped observation, a dagger has been brought to light. The blade had been recently washed, but there were blood-spots on the hilt. It is still to be ascertained if the blade fits the wounds of the victim."

We have already said that the existence of several wounds on the person of the Duke de Praslin was proved. Independent of those remarked on his hands, and which seem as if caused by bites, two others have been discovered, one on the side and the other on the leg. When called on to explain how those wounds had been occasioned, the Duke, after having at first refused to do so, replied that it was the buckle of his trousers which had rubbed his side, and that he gave himself a violent blow on the leg the evening before when getting into one of the railway carriages. When asked if he had mentioned these injuries to any one, he replied in the negative, but afterwards said that he had spoken of them to a person of his household. It is also known that after having found in the fireplace the remains of clothing, almost entirely consumed, and on which traces of blood were perceptible, it was discovered that the dressing-gown which the Duke wore was also stained with blood, and that it had been recently washed. The Duke, it is said, admitted this latter fact, but attributed the blood to his having come in contact with the body of the Duchess when he found her expiring; the cause of his washing out the stains of blood was, he said, to spare his children the sight of it.

The remains of the Duchess de Praslin were deposited, on Sunday, in the vaults of the Madeleine, her parish church. On Monday morning, at eight o'clock, a funeral service was celebrated in the same church, amidst the tears and grief of all present. The friends of the unhappy Duchess had joined General Tibour Sebastiani, the Duke de Coigny, and several members of the Praslin family, and mingled over that tomb, so prematurely and so cruelly opened, their poignant regrets, their despair, and tears. Never was mourning more simple and sincere. What a blow for Marshal Sebastiani! At this moment the unfortunate father is still, perhaps, ignorant of the fate of his beloved daughter. His arrival at Paris had been erroneously announced; his family, even, does not know, at the moment we write, where the Marshal is, and whether he will receive the fatal intelligence by one of the messengers despatched to him in four different directions, or learn it, unprepared, through the journals, or from the mouth of a stranger.

DEATH OF THE DUKE.

The death of the Duke de Praslin forms the *dénouement* of this truly tragical affair. On Tuesday evening the last sacrament was administered to him, and the Paris papers of Wednesday announce his death. This event has increased the public dissatisfaction and excitement, and already some of the journals cry out against the authorities, and accuse them of connivance at the Duke's suicide. The cause of the Duke's death has been ascertained. It was with arsenic in a large dose that he poisoned himself, at the moment when he found that the charges against him had become sufficiently grave to render his arrest and prosecution necessary. The severe vomitings which he experienced on Wednesday evening, and in the course of Thursday, appear alone to have retarded the effects of the poison, which, after being checked on Friday and Saturday, on Sunday resumed its former force. It is stated that since his arrival at the prison all attempts to obtain from him in his weak state any confession or explanation of the murder were fruitless. The *Patrie* states that he sometimes replied to the questions which were put to him in a vague and evasive way, and at other times said "I know nothing." It is added that he has not had an hour's sleep since the order was first given for his being closely watched.

The Duke de Choiseul-Praslin was the chief of the third branch of the ducal house of Choiseul, and the only member of it remaining—the last Duke de Choiseul of the second branch, who died when Governor of the Louvre, having left no male issue. The Duke de Praslin was born in 1804, and he was consequently in his forty-third year. In 1825 he married Fanny, daughter of Horace Sebastiani, now Marshal of France, and of Antoinette-Françoise-Jeanne de Coigny, who died young, and who was the cousin of the *étoile* captive immortalised by the poet André Chénier. By this marriage there are nine children, viz., six daughters and three sons. The sixth child, who is a boy, is named Gaston-Louis-Philippe de Praslin. The Duke de Praslin was grandson of the Duke de Praslin who was a member of the States-General, and joined the minority of the nobility in the cause of moderate reform, and son of the Duke de Praslin who was Chamberlain of the Empress, and Colonel of the 1st legion of the National Guard in 1814, in which position his name figured honourably in the resistance of the city of Paris to the invaders. This Duke was created a peer during the Hundred Days, and was exiled at the second Restoration. In 1819 he was recalled by M. Decazes. He died in June, 1841. The estate of Praslin was erected into a *duché-pairie* in 1762. The Duke had a brother, Count Edgard de Praslin, who was born in 1806, and who married Mlle. Schickler. He had also three sisters, who are married to persons of the highest nobility of the old monarchy. He was the owner of the chateau and grounds of Vaux, near Melun, where he is said to have expended two millions of francs in repairs and embellishments, restoring it to its magnificence in the time of its former owner, Fouquet. The late Duchess was cherished by the poor of the environs of Vaux for her active and extensive benevolence.

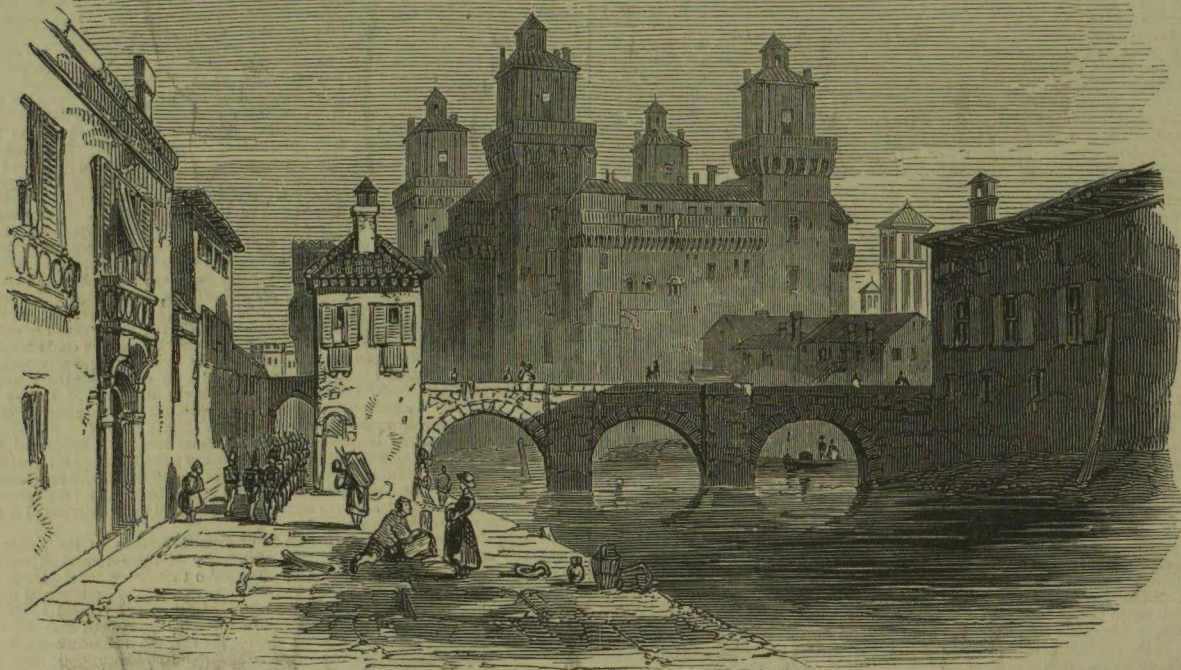
THE READING, GUILDFORD, AND REIGATE RAILWAY.

This very interesting line of Railway will connect the county towns of Berkshire and Surrey (Reading and Guildford), and extend from the latter across "the Garden of Surrey" to Reigate; at the same time communicating with four trunk lines—the Great Western, the South Western, the Brighton, and the South Eastern, Railways. To the pleasure tourist we scarcely know any line presenting so many picturesque attractions. Its route lies from Reading, on the Great Western line, across Berkshire, by Wokingham and Sandhurst; entering Surrey by Frimley; then crossing the South Western line, onward with a branch to Farnham; at the base of the Hog's Back, to Guildford; next by a branch to Godalming; and continuing at the foot of the celebrated range of chalk hills, past Dorking to Reigate. We have alluded to the picturesque of the Surrey portion, which will be new ground to many a tourist; though it is, perhaps, the most beautiful scenery of its class in England. Its landscapes present a rich succession of *bis* for the painter; in its picturesque uplands, woodland dells, verdant valleys, rocky hills, and undulating parks and heaths, all lying within the eye of the traveller along this new line.

The works were formally commenced yesterday week (the 20th inst.), in a field verging on Broome Park, the seat of Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart., at Betchworth, or rather Beechworth, about midway between Reigate and Dorking.

Among the company, who took part in the proceedings of the day, were Mr. D. Salomons, Chairman of the Reading, Guildford, and Reigate Railway Company; Mr. Macgregor, Chairman; Mr. Pritchard, Vice-Chairman of the South Eastern Line; Earl Somers; Mr. W. J. Denison, M.P. for West Surrey; Mr. Alcock, M.P. for East Surrey; Mr. D. Mangles, M.P. for Guildford; Mr. D. Barclay, M.P.; together with several of the Directors of the new line, and of the South-Eastern Company. The principal rendezvous was the Reigate station, whence carriages were provided to the ground. At Reigate they formed in procession; and, thence the road, about three miles, lay across Reigate Heath, through lanes such as Boddington and Creswick would delight to paint—by the primitive village of Buckland, to Broome Park, a portion of which Sir Benjamin Brodie had obligingly placed at the disposal of the Directors. At the Park gate was not the least interesting scene of the day; for, here were assembled a very numerous body of railway labourers, bearing several gay banners and flags, with appropriate inscriptions; and, as the company entered the Park, they were cheered most lustily by the workpeople.

The arrangements within the Park were excellent. It is a charming estate, and in time long since was called "Tranquil Dale." To-day, it presented a gay and lively scene. A long marquee had been erected by the Railway Directors, for the accommodation of their visitors; and the site could not have been more felicitously chosen, in command of a view through the luxuriant plantations. The company, in addition to the leading gentry of the county, in their carriages, and on horseback. In about half an hour, a line of procession, with an excellent band of music, the banners and flags, was formed to the adjoining field, just on



FERRARA.—THE CASTLE.

the lower slope of the Surrey hills. Here the company having ranged themselves into a circle,

Mr. D. Salomons addressed them, explaining that the intended line of railway was only 45 miles, but that its importance should be measured by the magnitude of the lines which it united; it being a cross line, connecting the south-eastern and southern parts of the kingdom with the south-west, the west, and the north of England, without the inconvenience of passing through London. The inhabitants of Bristol and the west of England, and of Oxford, and the midland counties, who wished to go from Dover to the Continent, or to visit Brighton, might now do so without going to London at all; while the fruit-growers of Kent and Surrey, would be able to send the produce of their orchards and gardens to the large cities of the west and north of England, without the delay and expense which had hitherto met them on arriving in the metropolis. The intended railway would also be a direct narrow-gauge line from Reading and the places north and west of it to the most populous and commercial part of the metropolis, namely, London-bridge. Mr. Salomons then adverted to the origin of the new railway; and illustrated the advantage of railways being contracted by public companies instead of being Government undertakings. Had the existing lines of railway been laid out by Government engineers, they might have been here and there more direct between the large towns, and less expensive in their construction; but the public, he was satisfied, would not have enjoyed the same advantages of celerity, comfort, and facility of communication, which were secured to them by the present system of frequent trains, conveying all classes of passengers at the same rapid rate. (Hear, hear.) The worthy Chairman then, in proof of the benefits conferred by the new Railway on its locality, stated that already a large tract of land in the neighbourhood of Reigate was being built upon, and a considerable addition of population would, no doubt, be tempted to place itself in a place so beautiful. (Hear.) Indeed, if the sanguine views of the building projectors were to be realised, who could tell, whether, even in the lifetime of those whom he had the honour of addressing, there would not be found around the Reigate Station a population large enough to claim from Parliament the privilege of representation which was lost by its neighbour Gotton, which borough, for want of a population, had been placed in Schedule A. (Cheers.) Mr. Salomons concluded his eloquent address by stating that the line was expected to be opened in about eighteen months; and by expressing the obligations of the Directory and Proprietary of this line to the South-Eastern Company, without whose aid it would never have been made, and whose property it would ultimately become.

The Assistant-Engineer of the Reading, Guildford, and Reigate Company then presented Mr. Salomons with a handsome silver spade, beside which stood a wheelbarrow, of solid mahogany, and elegant design, emblazoned with the arms of Mr. Salomons: the spade and barrow were manufactured for the occasion, by Messrs. Winter and Rush, of Bankside. The spade has a polished mahogany handle, the upper part of which is relieved with chased silver, encircling the arms of the Chairman, richly engraved. The worthy Chairman then stuck the spade into the soil, and partially filled the barrow with earth, amid the cheers of the assembly.

The Chairman of the South-Eastern Company was next called upon to assist in the work, when, in his energy, he upset the barrow; but, eventually, it was wheeled along the plank, and the work finished more legitimately. Hearty cheers were then given for the success of the new Railway, and the company returned

to Broome Park, to partake of a well-appointed *déjeuner*, laid out in the marquee by Mr. Relf, of the White Hart Inn, Reigate.

About 250 guests, among whom were a great number of elegantly-dressed ladies, sat down to the repast, abundantly furnished with iced wines, of excellent quality. Mr. D. Salomons filled the chair, and was supported by Earl Somers, Mr. Denison, M.P., Mr. Alcock, M.P., Mr. Mangies, M.P., Mr. D. Barclay, M.P., Mr. Macgregor, &c. After the customary loyal toasts, the company were addressed by each of the above gentlemen, upon the advantages of the new Railway; and after several other toasts, including the healths of Mr. Salomons, and of Sir Benjamin Brodie, at about six o'clock, the guests retired, highly gratified with the day's proceedings. During the repast, the band played several airs in admirable style; that of "The Fine Old English Gentleman," played after the health of Mr. Denison, who has sat in Parliament for the county nearly thirty years, was loudly applauded. Nor, in the festivities, were the railway labourers forgotten, but regaled to their heart's content, in the Park.

To Mr. T. H. Bayly, the indefatigable Secretary to the new line, special acknowledgment is due for the judicious arrangements of the day, among which the transit of the visitors to and from Broome, called forth unceasing courtesy.

Our Artist has represented the scene in the field—the commencement of the Railway; showing in the distance, the bold outline of the Surrey hills, here crowned with a single clump of trees; a short distance onward in the same line, is Brockham Hill, thickly clothed with plantations; and the far-famed Box-hill, with its magnificent steep of evergreen. In the contrary direction, towards Mersham, was dug much of the stone used for rebuilding Windsor Castle, in the reign of Edward III.; and there is preserved a patent of that date, ordering the Sheriff to apprehend such men as should refuse to work, and send them prisoners to Windsor! an abuse of feudal times altogether anomalous with the spirit of our railway enterprise.

OCCUPATION OF FERRARA BY THE AUSTRIANS.

INTELLIGENCE has been received, through the *Corriere Livornese*, of the occupation of Ferrara by the Austrian forces. On the 13th inst. the troops took possession of the posts of the Grand Guard, and four city gates; the Cardinal Legate protesting loudly against this new act of hostility; or, as one authority states, requesting time for deliberation, &c. The post of the Castle remained in the hands of the Pontifical Volunteers, and those of the Prisons in the hands of the National Guard.

At eleven o'clock in the morning, two Austrian battalions, one of chasseurs, and the other of Hungarians, on the left, and a body of hussars on horseback, drew up on the esplanade of our walls which is situate in front of the Austrian fortress. On the right were stationed three pieces of field artillery and the band; at each piece of artillery were posted the gunners on horseback with lighted matches. The guns of the fortress were also pointed towards the city, and the gunners stood prepared to fire them. The troops were made to take an oath. The Major of the chasseurs, with an Adjutant and a Decree, proceeded to the residence of the Cardinal Legate, to communicate to him the despatch of their General, who, in the most insolent manner, and with new and increased powers, demanded that the posts of the Grand Guard in the Place Publique, and those of the city gates, should be given up to him. The Legate protested against this demand, and immediately despatched a courier to Rome.

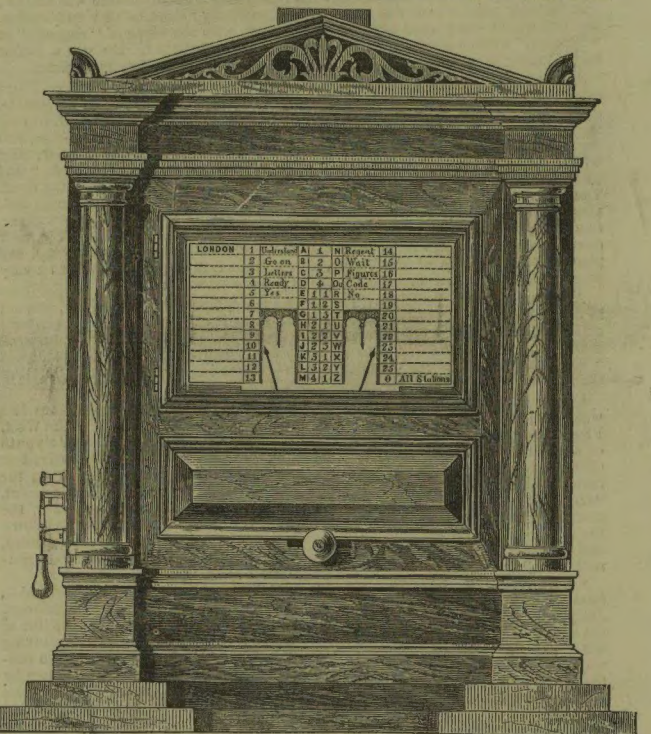
Advices from Bologna of the 16th inst. state that matters continued in *status quo*, but that 20,000 Austrians were concentrated on the banks of the Po, ready to cross that river at a moment's notice. The municipal councillors of Bologna voted, on the 16th, an address to Cardinal Amati, in which they protested against the occupation of Ferrara, and declared that they were prepared to defend, with their lives and property, the independence of the dominions of the Church.

BRETT AND LITTLE'S ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH CONVERSER.

THE invention of the Electric Telegraph, almost contemporaneously with the Railway, is one of the most striking facts in the history of modern science. It would appear almost as if ordained to complete the efficiency of that vast system of communication which, Briareus-like, is stretching its thousand arms over the whole civilised world. Thus far the importance of the Electric Telegraph as part and parcel of the Railway System; besides which, its agency promises to be extended to the transmission of "the workings of human thought and human will," and thus to become an every-day medium of intercourse.

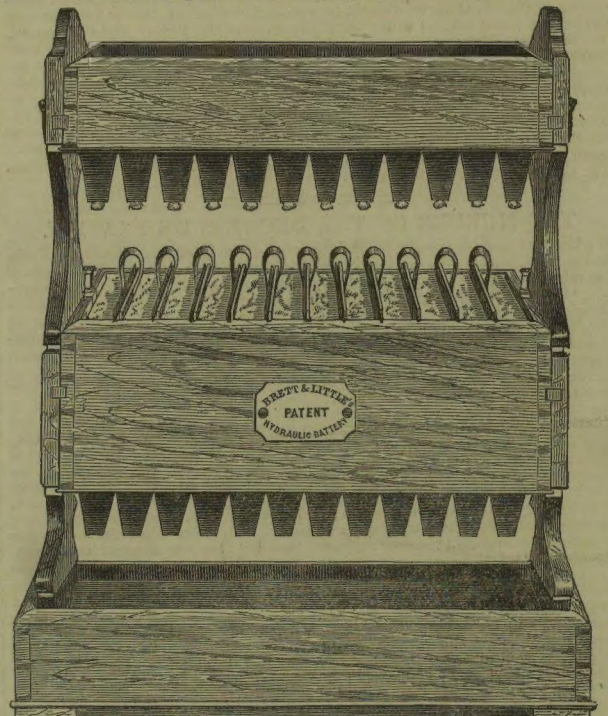
Hence, the perfecting of the Electric Telegraph is an object of paramount importance; and every advance to it becomes extremely interesting. Messrs. Brett and Little have just made several successful moves in this direction, in their "Patent Electric Telegraph Converser," now to be seen at their chambers, in Fumival's Inn. The inventors claim ten improvements; but, as it would occupy considerable space to detail all these, we shall describe only the most striking.

First, is an improved means of generating and economising a more constant and powerful electric current. This increased power is obtained by their "Hydraulic Battery," in which the acid to the sand, or other retainer of moisture, is supplied from above, drop by drop, and escapes from below, drop by drop, so as thereby to keep up continuously a percolation through the sand, carry off the sulphate of zinc, and prevent its



BRETT AND LITTLE'S ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH CONVERSER.

becoming crystallised on the plate, and thus diminishing the force of the battery. The apparatus, as our illustration shows, consists of three troughs, placed one above another. The highest is a reservoir of the exciting power, diluted sulphuric acid; in the trough beneath is the galvanic battery, containing the copper and zinc plates, divided by cells or compartments of fine sand, and the lowest trough receives the vitiated liquid from the battery. In each case the transmission is through small perforated cones. By this means, the sand which surrounds the metallic plates is kept saturated; and as a constant supply of acid is kept up from above, and the vitiated fluid as constantly escapes below, the formation of crystals is prevented by this self-cleansing process, and the whole surface of the plates is exposed to the action of the acid.



THE HYDRAULIC BATTERY.

The next improvement is a new alphabet, and the altered face of the dial. The indications hitherto employed, have been generally magnetic, and their incessant vibration through electrical and other disturbing atmospheric causes, has caused much uncertainty and inconvenience. For these Messrs. Brett and Little have substituted indicators which are not magnetized, and show no vibration whatever. These indicators are worked by a single handle, instead of two. The improved dial-plate has two vertical columns containing numerals from 1 to 25. The centre of the plate is retained for the symbolic arrangement of letters and figures, by which the whole of the letters of the alphabet can be designated. When the indicators are in a state of rest, they are in an angular position; but when put in action they move to a position nearly vertical, but are prevented from passing the vertical line by a pendant bar. In transmitting a signal or signals, the letters of the alphabet are designated by single or repeated motions of either of two indicators (right and left hand), or of both in conjunction. Thus, the letter A, which is placed opposite to fig. 1, is indicated by one motion of one left-hand indicator; the letter B, which comes opposite to fig. 2 by two motions of the same indicator; the letter E by four motions, two left and two right; and so on.

Among the other improvements, are an apparatus for conducting the atmospheric electricity to the earth; the more perfect insulation of the long circuit wires; a partially magnetized ring, in combination with a reel or coil of wire whereby the electric current so acts that the motions take place in a direction transverse to the axis of the coil, and parallel, or nearly so, to the planes in which the coil of wire lies. There is, likewise, an "accident bell," &c.

Another important improvement is a deflector, in combination with an earth-plate to each instrument, for diverting the electric current, and insulating the instruments, so as to allow them in two or more stations in a long line to communicate with each other, independently of the other stations.

The patentees show, in one room, seventeen of their instruments, representing as many stations; and the electric current which agitates the indicators in each instrument, traverses a coil of wire, equal to 1000 miles in length!

The series of improvements is an extremely interesting exhibition not only to the man of science, but to every one anxious to comprehend the working of the Electric Telegraph.



COMMENCEMENT OF THE READING, GUILDFORD, AND REIGATE RAILWAY, AT BETCHWORTH.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.



SCENE AT THE BROMIELAW, GLASGOW.

In our late edition of last week, we chronicled the Royal Progress to the close of Wednesday; but, too briefly in proportion to the interest of the day.

The anchoring of the Royal Squadron in Rothesay Bay, on Tuesday night, was one of the most imposing sights since the entrance of the Royal party into the Clyde. The picturesque Bay was splendidly illuminated; a large bonfire blazed for a length of time; fireworks were sent up at Rothesay, and from the steamers *Admiral* and *Viceroy*; and the whole scene was a "hearty Highland welcome."

The main event of Tuesday was the Royal Visit to Dumbarton Castle, described in our Journal of last week; which we were not then enabled to illustrate, but have now engraved.

WEDNESDAY.

To-day, the Squadron started from Rothesay at eight o'clock, and, passing through the Kyles of Bute round Lamont Point and up Loch Fyne, entered Loch Gilp. The scenery of the Kyles is soft and beautiful, the land rising gently from the water's edge, clothed with brushwood, and the distant landscape closed in by fine ranges of green hills. The principal objects are Kaimies Castle and the Tower near it, the ancient seat of the Bannatyne; Ardin with its tumuli, supposed to have been erected over some roving Norwegians slain in battle; the Burnt Isles, with their vitrified forts; and the island of Ellen Greig, where, in 1685, Archibald, Earl of Argyll, had his military stores taken from him by a naval force in the service of King James.

The Royal Visit to Inverary Castle was the great event of Wednesday. The preparations were in magnificent style. A battery of field-pieces was mounted and near it were pitched ten handsome marquees, the quarters of the clan Campbell; and in their centre, a booth externally covered with tartans. At the pier, a tastefully-canopied walk was erected, of about 150 yards in length. It was constructed of pillars, festooned with evergreens and flowers, supporting a roof of white cloth fringed with blue, the floor of which was covered with scarlet cloth. From this covered gallery to the entrance to the Duke of Argyll's grounds, trees were planted on the side of the street next to the Loch, giving it somewhat the appearance of an avenue. A magnificent triumphal arch, gracefully festooned with flowers and evergreens, and two galleries were also erected; the galleries being for the accommodation of the public. The Loch, with its tiny fleet of fishing craft, neatly and newly painted alike, and bearing each a little pink ensign, with the Marquis of Stafford's pleasure yacht, fluttering with flags off the quay, presented a very animated appearance. From the quay to the Duke's Gate, the Islay clansmen formed a living avenue, clad in their dark tartans, with broad red

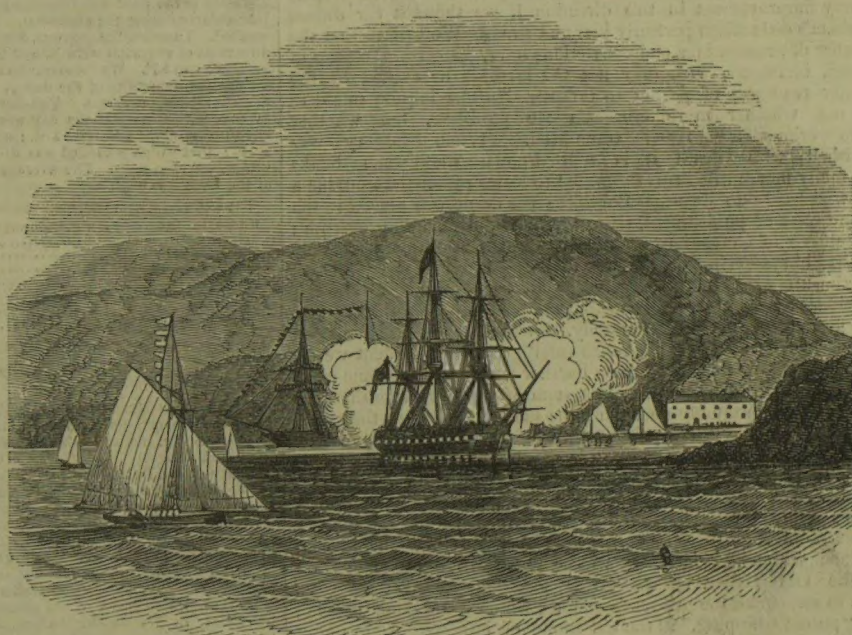
facings, and all the Highland accoutrements, including the formidable Lochabar axe. A body of the Duke's men, clad entirely in their own tartans, without the red facings, also kept a portion of the ground. The Highland Guard, including the Celtic Gentlemen, the clansmen of Islay, and the tenantry of the Duke of Argyll, mustered from 300 to 500 strong. The Duke of Argyll, in his Highland costume, as Mac-Caillum-More, with Campbell, of Islay, directed the placing of the Celtic Guard of Honour. Here, too, were Lord Blantyre, and the young Marquis of Stafford, and his crew.

A gun from the Castle gave token of the *Fairy* being in sight, and she rounded Stone Point at twelve o'clock, and moored inside the Shearwater; closely followed by the *Garland*, amidst the cannonade from the Castle. The bands played "God Save the Queen." Her Majesty was then rowed ashore, and, leaning on the arm of the Duke of Argyll, and followed by Prince Albert, with the Duchess of Norfolk; the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Argyll, Lady Blantyre, Lady C. Leveson Gower, the Prince of Saxe Leiningen, the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Grey, the Marquis of Stafford, Lord Blantyre, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, &c., walked along the arcade, the Celts giving the salute, the company making their obeisance, and the people loudly cheering. The Queen was evidently highly gratified with her reception; her Majesty wore a blue and white striped silk dress, broadly fringed; a black damask silk *visite*, with a deep flounce, bracelets, and primrose gloves; white chip bonnet, trimmed with straw-coloured crape, and white marabout feathers, with dark green velvet flowers inside; and she carried a green parasol.

The Royal Party having taken their seats in the carriages, addresses were presented from the county, and from Inverary; as well as the freedom of the burgh, in a massive chased silver box, through Earl Grey, to Prince Albert. After a drive through the grounds of the Castle, the Royal Party alighted at the principal entrance; and the Queen, in ascending the steps, recognised the little Marquis of Lorne, a graceful child, about three years old, in Highland costume; when her Majesty stooped down, and took the little fellow by the hand and lifted him up,

and, on retiring to the drawing-room, several presentations took place. At three o'clock, the Queen, guarded and escorted by the Celts and Highlanders, re-embarked; and the *Fairy*, followed by the *Garland*, steamed down the Loch, and stood away for Ardrishaig, which they reached at half-past four o'clock. The Royal yacht, the *Undine*, and other vessels of the fleet, had been previously sent round the mull of Cantyre, and came into Loch Crinan at nearly the same hour when the *Fairy* came up to Ardrishaig. At the latter place, the Queen was received by the authorities of the neighbourhood, Sir John Orde, of Kilmorey, and some other gentlemen. The concourse of people at the secluded village which the Queen had now reached was immense. From the quay, the Queen and suite were accommodated in the carriages of some of the county gentlemen, to a road specially constructed for the occasion, upward to the canal bank, where the Royal barge was in waiting. The centre of the quay and the middle of the new road were carpeted. At the canal bank, the Queen and her party passed under a tasteful arch of flowers, topped by the national heather, a nicely-formed crown, and V. R. in flowers. At the canal bank, the Queen was received by Messrs. George and James Burns, of Glasgow; and the former gentleman had the honour of escorting her Majesty to the Canal Barge, fitted up as we engraved it last week. The Queen and her suite then embarked in the Barge; they were greatly pleased with this part of the journey, and with the excellent arrangements made for them by the Steam Packet and Canal Companies.

A great concourse of people were assembled at Crinan, where the canal falls into the Loch, in order to witness the landing from the barge, and the embarkation



SALUTING THE ROYAL YACHTS OFF TOBERMORY.

and kissed him. By command of the Queen, a carriage was then sent for the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, and shortly drew up at the Castle gate, amidst loud plaudits. The Prince of Wales was very plainly, but neatly dressed in nursery costume, as if the sending for him had not been premeditated. He lifted his little cap to the assemblage in acknowledgment of their cheers, but looked soft and delicate. The Princess Royal wore a pea-green silk Polka, a purple or brown dress trimmed with fringe, and a straw bonnet.

At two o'clock, luncheon was served, within the Castle, to the Royal Party;

tion on the Royal yacht, which was lying on the calm water of the land-locked Loch Crinan. The crags around the landing place are very romantic; and, the situation is altogether unique in its features. At half-past seven o'clock, the barge appeared: on landing, the Queen and her party had to walk some distance to the quay, where two barges were waiting to convey the Royal Party to the yacht. They were received by Mr. Sheriff Bruce, of Argyleshire, and several other gentlemen; the pathway lay between rows of heath, covered with the tartan of Mr. Malcolm, of Poltalloch; and it was spanned by an arch of flowers, inscribed with "Tearna Diu a Bhan Rìgh."

As the barge was rowed to the yacht, the sun was setting behind the hill of Jura, and thus allowed the Royal Party to see one of those magnificent colourings of the landscape which last but only for a few minutes, when his beams are falling almost level on the still waters of a land-locked western loch. After sunset, the fleet of steamers anchored in Crinan.

During the evening, fires were lighted on the hills around the Loch, and on

THE ROYAL YACHTS PASSING DUNALLY CASTLE.

(Continued on page 136.)

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 29.—Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.
 MONDAY, 30.—The Sun rises at 5h. 10m.; he is due E. at 6h. 30m.; and sets at 6h. 51m.
 TUESDAY, 31.—The length of the Day is 13h. 36m.; and that of the Night is 8h. 24m.
 WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1.—St. Giles. Partridge Shooting begins. The Moon enters her last quarter at 9h. 14m. p.m.
 THURSDAY, 2.—Fire of London, 1666; old style.
 FRIDAY, 3.—Mars rises near E.N.E. at 8h. 41m.; Saturn rises midway between E. by S. and E.S.E., at the time the Sun sets; and Jupiter rises 4m. after midnight, near the N.E. by N.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 4.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 55	4 20	4 40	5 0	5 20	5 45	6 10

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Young Draughtsman" is thanked; but his sketch of the Drogheda Railway Bridge is scarcely exact enough to show its beautiful details.
 "A Subscriber," Stralford.—Farrington-street commences at the Waltham Obelisk.
 "Opera Glass."—Covent Garden Theatre, as now fitted up, is stated to be capable of containing a greater number of persons than Her Majesty's Theatre.
 "Learner," Baker-street.—Taylor's Short-Hand, improved by Harding.
 "An Amateur," Regent-square.—See the Art. Engraving in the "Penny Cyclopaedia," or in the "Cyclopedia of Practical Receipts."
 "P. T. H."—Address at the Colonial Office.
 "J. T."—Exeter.—The legacy will be subject to duty.
 "J. O'N."—The price of the "Cyclopedia of Practical Receipts" is sixteen shillings. Order of any bookseller, as well as the Songs in question of any music-seller.
 "A Subscriber," Worcester.—All our Illustrations of her Majesty's Visit to Scotland will be from Sketches made on the spot, at the time of the Royal Visit.
 "L. G."—We have not room.
 "G. P."—Malling.—We cannot attend to such matters.
 "A. C. F."—H. Browne, Esq., Furnival's Inn, Holborn.
 "Junius."—The borrower cannot legally deduct the Income Tax.
 "Gerald."—Address the Deanery, Westminster.
 "Teniers."—Ladies are not now admissible as Members of the Royal Academy of Arts.
 "T. H. W."—We cannot, with justice to other Exhibitors, assist T. H. W.
 "La Rose."—Address 1. & 3.—Piccadilly. 2.—Park-lane.
 "D. O. N."—Apply to a printer.
 "W. T."—Cheshunt.—An excellent classic, of our acquaintance, makes ch, in charta, hard.
 "A. B. B."—In London.
 "A Reader," Liverpool.—If the churchyard be an established thoroughfare, passengers cannot be legally interfered with by any authority.
 "W. A. S. (Perpetual Motion)."—M. de Luc invented an electro-galvanic apparatus for keeping a ball in motion, which, in 1815, had continued in motion for more than two years.
 "Tyrone."—The family of Esterhazy profess the Roman Catholic religion.
 "A. M. P."—A Member of an Inn of Court does not become entitled to the style and rank of esquire, unless he is called to the Bar.
 "Delta."—An application to "The Officers in Waiting, Herald's Office," will obtain the information desired. A fee is required.
 "A Correspondent" is certainly in error in supposing that the title of "honourable" attaches for life to a "Maid of Honour" after she has quitted her office at Court, and become married. We still maintain the designation appertains to the office, and is no longer useable when the office is lost.
 "A Constant Reader."—Both B. and V. are wrong. The younger son of her Majesty is neither Duke of York nor Duke of Kent. He has not yet been created a Peer.
 "J. S."—Richmond.—We have not heard of the "Vote."
 "G. J. C."—"Lucetta; or, the Children of Night," is the last novel written by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton.
 "Bezar."—We have not been able to ascertain.
 "N. O. E."—Apply to Messrs. Hering and Remington, Regent-street.
 "E. K."—Hadham Cross.—Yes. See the Art. Balloon, in "The Penny Cyclopaedia."
 "A Phrenologist."—Combe, the phrenologist, is still living; Dr. Gall died in 1828; Spurzheim in 1832.
 "Un Pauvre Ecclésiastique."—"Meadows's French and English Dictionary," 7s.
 "F. C."—We do not remember any work on Modeling in Clay.
 "An Unfitted One."—Try Devonshire.
 "J. R. R."—Dublin.—Is there such a Society?
 "J. T." will be liable for alimony and debts.
 "A Reader," Lynn, refers to the Timber-Boring Beetle (Anobium), the ticking of which is a call to its mate, but has been vulgarly regarded as a death omen.
 "G. T. N."—Liverpool.—Thanks.
 "B. Z." is thanked; but we had not room for the contribution.
 "A Reader," Guernsey, should consult "Müller's Physics."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1847.

SOME time before the close of last Session the proposed change in our system of secondary punishments was under discussion. Sir James Graham took the opportunity of stating some facts respecting the amount of crime in England anything but satisfactory or consoling to those who advocate the mild and reformatory penal systems against the harsher code transmitted us by our forefathers, who never dreamed of changing men, but took everything as they found it. The late Home Secretary stated distinctly that the crimes formerly punished with death have greatly increased since the penalty was abolished; and that, from the reluctance of Juries to convict in those cases where the last punishment still applies, was holding out a facility of escape to criminals, of which the Calendars showed they were taking advantage. We should despair of any improvement in this direction if we thought Sir James Graham's deductions perfectly just and sound. We believe that the number of prosecutions and convictions have, in certain classes of crimes, increased; but, may not the increase be caused by the greater readiness of parties to prosecute? The inquiry ought to be, not whether more criminals are punished, but whether more criminals are really committed. When forgery was punished with death it is well known that some banks and many mercantile firms submitted to losses rather than pursue a fellow-creature to death. But when the crime was placed in the second class of punishment, there was no reluctance to prosecute; the number of convictions greatly increased, and many sticklers for the old system pointed out the fact, as a proof of the danger of relaxing the grasp of the Law. Yet no one could be now found to declare that property is less safe than formerly from this offence. The same principle might, probably, be traced in the legislation on other crimes. But, from the Assize Intelligence, it is evident we are being compelled to fall back on harsher practice. In some cases we are even reverting to the old system of Corporal Punishments. While we are gradually abolishing the use of the lash in the army, we are restoring it in our prisons. Two recent Acts have revived it. One gives Magistrates a power of ordering a whipping to juvenile thieves, to whom transportation or even a long term of imprisonment, would be ruin; the other leaves it to the discretion of the Judge to punish a person convicted of sending threatening letters, by transportation, or a long term of imprisonment, with "public whipping." A boy was sentenced at the late Sessions at the Old Bailey to the latter punishment. We have no wish to extenuate the prisoner's offence, which is a dangerous one; but "public whipping," in the old mode of inflicting it, has long been disused. How is the punishment now to be carried out? We cannot think a revival of the demoralising scenes of the "cart tail" are to be re-enacted in the streets of the Metropolis, though the Judge made use of the term. Some explanation ought to be given on the matter. Is a flogging within the walls of the prison to be considered, "public," or is the sentence to be literally carried out, more majorum? It may or may not be advisable to return to corporal punishment, if all others have been found ineffectual; but as to inflicting it publicly, we trust the Secretary of State will prevent it; we are confident it will have bad consequences. We cannot perceive this tendency to retrograde towards old barbarities without uneasiness, and feel bound to notice it. In another Session or two a revival of the pillory may be anticipated.

RAILWAY Meetings, the Funds, and failures in the Corn Trade, have furnished the home topics of conversation during the week. One of these failures was more remarkable for this reason—the Governor of the Bank of England was a partner in the firm. It has been stated that, of the nine last Governors of this centre of wealth, no less than six have been embarrassed or insolvent! The fact would denote singular ill luck, or great incapacity in conducting their private affairs; and if the state of things was known in each case, to ordinary men it would not have held out much promise of their proving fortunate and able Governors of a great corporate body. It is evident that their position at the Bank did not get them out of their difficulties; so that we may presume no improper use was made of their power. But the fact does not look well in a great commercial community; and the policy of altering the constitution of the Bank in this particular has been discussed. It is believed by many that the Governor of the Bank of England should not be engaged in private mercantile business, always liable to risks and fluctuations; and two years is too short a term of office. The Governor of the Bank of France is appointed by the Crown, and for life; and he is invested with extensive powers.

THE current number of the *United Service Magazine* contains a statement respecting Regimental Messes, which will interest many of our military readers, whom our more bulky contemporary may not reach. We have heard many complaints of the expenses a commissioned officer is put to, and we know that many regiments are virtually closed to any but a wealthy man; the pay is utterly inadequate to meet the outlay required of him. Something of the splendour of the following description may be laid to the account of peace and permanent quarters, for we fancy the "shine" would be considerably taken out of it in active service.

"The cankers of a calm world and long peace" have done material injury to mess society. Regimental messes were originally formed to give the officers a respectable dining-place, and cheap; the furniture and utensils were all of the plainest and most substantial kind, suited to the consumption of spoon and solid meat, with plain table glass, just enough for the party and any guest or two that might add to the number. "What a change!" The tables are covered with the finest damask linen, cut glass, plated dish covers, and lighted by splendid candelabra, filled with wax lights; the sideboard groans; and well it may, for it is deluged with the weight of ponderous chased silver, much of which is of no use—all this to gratify the vanity of some commanding officer, or to please the fancy of monied dandies who come into the army to pass a few years, and like to have guests at the mess by way of "astonishing the natives." All this is very fine, but it is at variance with the principle of making the mess economical to suit the tastes or means of the provident or the poor.

Here is another part of the question:—

You can dine cheaper at a London club than at any mess in the army. Why is this? Not, surely, from the annual subscription. To keep up the mess every subaltern in the army contributes more than the subscription of the club, and he is obliged to pay for his daily dinner whether he eats or not. The man of the club pays not when he eats not, and has further privilege in the way of feeding; if he wishes to go to the theatre, or has an engagement for the whole evening, he can have, before four o'clock, as much cold meat, bread, and beer as he pleases for sixpence; if economy, is his object, he can dine there most frugally. Now, the officer has no advantage of this kind: if he goes to the mess to eat luncheon, he pays more for it than at the club, and is also obliged to pay for his dinner, although he may be twenty miles off.

Of Regimental Messes generally, the writer says:—

Their value has been altogether overrated; they might be dispensed with, and no loss occur to any one. There is a set of patent phrases about messes—"the honour of the service," "the respectability of the corps," "the comfort of the officers," &c. In the French service they know nothing about regimental messes, and 99 out of 100 of the officers live on their pay; yet they are pretty good in their way, as we have found now and then to our cost. The Foot Guards have no mess; yet, are they less respected than the officers of other corps!

In France, we may observe a commissioned officer by no means takes so high a social status as that exacted from him in England; the standard of manners and usages is different. In a French garrison town, the *table d'hôte*, where he is cheaply served, and mixes with the tradesmen and civilians of the place, is the resort of the unmarried officer. A French Captain of the Line will smoke a short pipe over his game of dominoes and demi-tasse, in the ordinary café in the evening; we have seen it done. An English officer of the same rank would lose caste if he descended to a similar level here. Perhaps, we err a little on the side of too much luxury and splendour.

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week, on the whole, has been fine. The sky has been mostly cloudy. The average temperature has been about that of the season. The following are some particulars of each day:—

Friday, the sky was covered by cloud till four P.M., and nearly cloudless after this time; the direction of the wind was N., but during the greater part of the day, the air was in a calm state; the average temperature of the day was 63°. Saturday, the sky was cloudless during the whole day, with the exception of a few cumuli and cirri scattered about the sky during the afternoon; during by far the greater part of the day, the air was calm; it times it was in gentle motion, from the S.S.W.: the average temperature of the day was 60°. Sunday, the sky was covered by cloud throughout the day, except towards the evening, when a few breaks in the clouds took place; during the morning, rain in small quantities fell at different times. The direction of the wind was S.W.: the average temperature of the day was 59°. Monday, the sky was nearly covered by cloud throughout the day—a few light showers of rain fell in the afternoon; the direction of the wind was from the N., and it blew strongly from that quarter particularly during the afternoon. The day was cold; its average temperature was 56°. Tuesday, the sky was, for the most part, overcast during the day; the directions of the wind were N. and N.N.E. The day was cold: its average temperature was 56°. Wednesday, the sky was overcast early in the morning, but during the remainder of the day it was for the most part clear, a few cumuli and cirri being prevalent. The direction of the wind was N.N.E. chiefly. The average temperature of the day was 62°. Thursday, the sky was covered by cirrostratus cloud till 10h. A.M.; and after this time it was partially free from cloud; that which prevailed was ill-formed cumuli. The direction of the wind was N.N.E., but light. The average temperature of the day was 64°, and that of the week was 60°.

The extreme thermometrical readings of each day were:—

Day	Aug. 20	the highest during the day was 69° deg., and the lowest was 57 deg.
Friday	21	77°
Saturday	22	68°
Sunday	23	64°
Monday	24	64°
Tuesday	25	72°
Wednesday	26	72°
Thursday	27	72°

Blackheath, Friday, Aug. 27, 1847.

J. G.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—On Tuesday evening the trustees obtained possession of all the houses required in Great Russell-street for the erection of the east wing of the Museum, including the extensive buildings belonging to the Clerical, Medical, and General Life Assurance Company, clearing the ground entirely to Montagu-street, Russell-square.

PROPOSED RAILWAY CLUB AT THE WEST-END.—On Wednesday evening a meeting of civil engineers, surveyors, and others connected with the railway interest, met at the King's Arms Tavern, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, to consider the expediency of establishing a Railway Club. Mr. Valentine, C.E., was called to the chair, and explained that the growing extent of railway enterprise, and the immense increase in the number of the body, not only resident but located in London, rendered such an institution desirable and necessary. Resolutions for carrying out the objects of the meeting were proposed and carried unanimously by Messrs. E. W. Gooch, Warren, Jesson, Oram, and other engineers, and the meeting was adjourned for a month.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, GRAY'S INN-LANE.—On Wednesday the usual meeting of the governors of this charity was held in the board-room of this institution. The report stated that the committee had to regret that the want of funds daily compelled them to refuse admission to many most urgent and distressing cases. The building is adequate to contain more than 300 beds.

NEW STREET NEAR WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—Workmen are now employed in pulling down the old houses opposite to the west front of Westminster Abbey, in order that the proposed new street from that point may be proceeded with without delay.

THE BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The number of births during the week ending Aug. 21, was 1223, of which 628 were males, and 595 females. This number is less than that of the previous week by 9. The number of deaths was 1097, of which 520 were males, and 577 females. This number exceeds the weekly average for the last five summers by 117, is less than the number of the preceding week by 51, and is less than the number of births by 166. A man, who had been a pauper at St. Marylebone, is reported to have died at the advanced age of 102 years.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE HARVEST.

Our Agricultural Reporter has just returned from a rapid ride through some of the northern and midland counties, where he has been making a glance survey of the crops; and from his report we quote the following remarks:—

"Through the greater part of Lancashire, from the southern side to the north-eastern, the crops (for that district) are fair average ones—all 'white unto harvest'—and a great portion of them sheared (reaped) by this time. Before the end of this month it will be want of hands, prudence, or weather, if it is not all housed."

"From the western part of Yorkshire down to the German Ocean, to the north of Hull, the crops of wheat are redundant, in beautiful condition, and ere this, notwithstanding the earliness of the season, are more than half secured."

"From the southern borders of Yorkshire, through Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Hertfordshire, the same pleasing appearance exists, only that as you progress south the harvest is more advanced; in fact, in the five last counties, nearly the whole of the wheat is housed."

"The dread of scarcity now is only a bugbear used by monopolists and interested parties. Wheat through the country will be more than an average crop, and of good quality and condition; barley excellent, and a fair crop; oats not so great in quantity; and beans deficient. So that if Providence favour us with ten days' more fine weather, the reckless speculator will suffer, the fair trader will be advantaged, and the poor of the land will rejoice."

The accounts of the harvest, generally, are also favourable in the extreme. It is in many places nearly concluded, and the yield is good and abundant.

THE AMBERGATE, NOTTINGHAM, AND BOSTON, AND EASTERN JUNCTION RAILWAY.

On Tuesday the usual half-yearly meeting of the above line of railway was held in the Exchange Hall, Nottingham.

The Chairman, Mr. W. F. N. Norton, at some length entered into explanations required by the shareholders. Sir James Duke, M.P. for Boston, and Messrs. Plant, Braithwaite, and Robertson, would retire from the directory, and would be replaced by gentlemen representing a large proportion of the capital of the Company. He (the Chairman) was glad to say that the differences which had unhappily existed for some time between the Directors and a portion of shareholders had been adjusted. They had not yet made a call upon the proprietary, nor should they make one at present; they should put it off to as long a period as possible. (Applause.) The Chairman called on the Secretary (Mr. John Gough), who read the report of the Directors, and also that of the Engineers.

The statement of accounts appended to the report mentioned the total receipts to have been £219,271, and the expenditure £101,038, showing a balance in hand of £108,233.

The Chairman moved and Mr. Bishop seconded the adoption of the report. Mr. Gee censured the conduct of some of the shareholders, but his remarks appeared to excite but little sympathy. He went on to remark that the termini of the railway were not at the end of their lines, but at the western and eastern seaports—(cheers)—and the scheme ought to be carried out to the fullest by the Directors. The next great fault alleged was, that the Directors were all local; but that he thought was an advantage rather than a fault. He thought the charges so little justified by realities, that the parties who had acted upon them ought to be ashamed of their conduct. Why, he had met one of those who blamed the Directors for buying canals at Bingham, and trying to purchase the Grantham canal for another railway. (Mr. Ingram was understood to dissent from this statement.) Well, he went to make an offer for it.

Mr. Ingram said, if he did not go to Bingham to arrange matters he did not go to disarrange them. (Cheers.) He thought all differences were settled; but if necessary he was quite ready to go into all the grievance of which they had complained.

After some further conversation, Mr. Wilkinson, as one of the Committee, said he would agree to a full explanation being made, but he thought it unnecessary. With regard to the new Directors proposed to be appointed, he begged to remind gentlemen that there were 400 shareholders in the county of Middlesex, 500 in Yorkshire, 300 in Lancashire, while in the county of Nottingham there were but 150. (Cheers.) And it was not so unreasonable that gentlemen at a distance should have a voice in the management, when they were the parties who found the money; and particularly when they remembered what had been the state of the money-market for the last twelve months.

After long delay, and the expression of some difference of opinion, the Secretary read a number of minutes of interviews that had taken place between the Committees of Shareholders and the Directors, from which it appeared, that, at the suggestion of the former, the latter had agreed to increase the number of Directors from thirteen to sixteen, seven to be elected by the shareholders, four to retire at the present meeting, and the other three to be elected at the special meeting. The other principal condition stipulated was, that, whenever a Committee of Shareholders shall wait on the Directors, the latter shall give them every explanation required on any important matter affecting the Company.

Mr. Gee moved, and Mr. Cartwright seconded, an amendment upon the report, to the effect that the number of Directors be limited to thirteen, as heretofore, principally on the ground that an increased Directory would cause an increased expenditure.

The amendment was put, when 35 gentlemen voted for, and 47 against it, leaving the future number of Directors to be sixteen. The report was then carried unanimously.

Messrs. Benjamin Badger (London), William Durham (Manchester), Herbert Ingram (London), and Richard Septimus Wilkinson (London), were elected Directors.

Mr. Francis Simes Allott was re-elected Auditor to the Company.

THE CHARTISTS IN LANCASHIRE.

A meeting of Chartists, to the number of nearly 10,000, took place at Newton Common, on Sunday. The object was to address the operatives in the manufacturing districts of Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Bolton, Bury, Preston, Liverpool, Wigan, &c., on the land and labour questions.

Shortly after one o'clock, Mr. Feargus O'Connor, M.P., accompanied by Mr. W. H. Roberts, the miners' attorney-general, appeared in the crowd, on their way to the platform. Both these gentlemen were received amidst the loudest demonstrations of applause.

Mr. Roberts having been duly proposed and seconded, assumed the office of chairman. He addressed the meeting at much length on the progress and prospects of Chartism, and encouraged the vast multitude then before him to take courage from the past, and work with determination and zeal for effecting the great cause of the people's charter.

A resolution, proposing that a committee, or a conference of delegates, should go to London, to escort Mr. O'Connor into Parliament on its opening, was agreed to.

Mr. O'Connor then came forward, and spoke at great length. He reviewed the great progress of Chartism, abused the Whigs, and browbeat the press. He next narrated the plans he had adopted, and was adopting, for the benefit of all who become Chartists. He anticipated great results from his scheme of labour palaces—denied the propriety of being placed in the election returns as a feather in the quill of Whiggery—was an earnest advocate for the amelioration of Ireland, and still willing and determined to agitate for their cause; he would go to Parliament, and record his first motion for "The People's Charter, and No Surrender."

The meeting was conducted in a very orderly manner.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.—On Wednesday the annual meeting was held in the theatre of the College, in connexion with the institution, at Birmingham. Lord Lyttelton, the principal, presided. The annual report of the Council was read by Dr. W. S. Cox, the Dean of the Faculty. It set forth—that a spirit of zeal and application had pervaded the students, and, in proof of this, referred to the matriculation list of the University of London, where four students had presented themselves in July last, and had all passed. In a subsequent part of the report, it was stated, "That a supplemental charter of incorporation had been obtained, with a view to the consolidation of the Queen's College with the Queen's Hospital; and to give encouragement to such pupils as manifest diligence and acquirements in their respective studies, the council have received, under the charter, the power to elect such as hold a diploma in medicine or surgery, or are graduates in medicine, law, or arts, to the honourable distinction of 'fellows,' with such powers and privileges as may be determined upon from time to time."

In moving the adoption of the report, the hon. and rev. Grantham York, congratulated the meeting on the encouraging character of its tone; and expressed his satisfaction that the principles of the institution had been so ably vindicated by Lord Lyttelton in his letter to the University College of London. After paying a compliment to the officers and the council, he declared it to be his opinion that this institution would be found to be one of the most important elements to the education of medical men to be found in the kingdom. Mr. Newdegate, M.P., seconded the motion for the adoption of the report, with the remark that it was satisfactory to find such an institution distinguishing itself by the excellence of its principles.—The report was adopted.

SHAKESPEARE'S HOUSE.—A preliminary meeting, convened by the mayor, was held at Birmingham, on Monday, for the purpose of promoting subscriptions for the preservation of this national relic. Most of the influential persons in the town and neighbourhood were present. They formed themselves into a committee for this object; and it is understood that a public meeting of the inhabitants will be called on an early day.

EXECUTION AT CARLISLE.—On Saturday last John Thompson, who at the last assizes at Carlisle was tried and found guilty of poisoning his wife, Mary, with whom he lived at Carlisle, underwent the extreme penalty of the law. It being market day, the city was immensely crowded. The chaplain having read a part of the burial service, &c., in which the culprit seemed most fervently to join, the executioner proceeded to fasten the rope, put the cap over his face, the bolts were drawn, the drop fell, and, after a struggle of about twenty-two seconds' duration, death put an end to the existence of the unfortunate individual. His body having hung the proper time, it was cut down, and buried within the precincts of the prison.

SINGULAR CASE OF DEATH.—As two men were engaged in fishing in the Mill Pond, at Sidesham, near Chichester, last week, about twelve o'clock, one of them was suffocated by a small fish leaping into his throat, and there becoming fixed. No proper assistance being at hand, his partner could not extricate him from its position, and in five minutes the poor fellow was a corpse. He had left a wife and three children. He was supposed to be engaged in pulling the fish by his teeth from the meshes of the net in which it was fixed, when the fish slipped into his mouth and throat.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION ON BOARD THE "CRICKET" STEAM-BOAT.

A frightful accident occurred yesterday (Friday) morning on board the *Cricket* steamer, one of the boats for some time past running between the City and the West-end at the fare of one halfpenny.

The *Cricket* had already made two passages between the Adelphi Pier and London Bridge, and was lying off the former landing place at the moment the accident occurred—half-past nine o'clock.

It appears that the vessel was about to leave the pier for London-bridge, having on board somewhere about 150 passengers, all quietly seated, when, without the least previous intimation to those on deck, a sudden report was heard, followed by an instantaneous explosion. Immediately the vessel, which had to that moment been almost filled with persons, was nearly cleared—some of the passengers being actually blown up into the air, falling into the water—others had jumped over the sides, and were struggling in the mud that lined the shore—and but a few, awe-stricken and dumbfounded, remained in the uninjured part of the boat. About forty persons were seen at one time floating in the water, which fortunately happened to be at low tide—some of whom, it is to be feared, sank before assistance could be rendered them, although every exertion was made for their rescue that the instantaneous nature of the accident rendered possible.

The boilers were tubular, and differ but little from the kind of boiler now obtaining such general use, excepting that the pressure of the steam must necessarily be much higher than among the ordinary condensing, or low pressure engines.

The *Cricket*, it appears, at the time of the accident, was aground, and, the inclination of the shore being considerable, she was listed off towards the river. During the attempt to get her off the explosion occurred, and it will therefore probably be found, if the exact cause ever be discovered, that the water must have been off the flues or tubes, owing to the inclination of the vessel; and possibly, that the extra force that was used to get her off the ground may have been the occasion of the pressure of steam being temporarily increased.

The bow rudder was fixed for the nonce, and every thing prepared to start, so soon as she could be got off, when the dome of the boiler was blown off to a distance of fifty or sixty yards, and now lies partly exposed on the shore at low water. The sides of the vessel were blown outward, if we may judge from the circumstance of the paddle-boxes being expanded outward—that is to say, the sides are inclined outward, diverging from each other.

The explosion took place in what is usually termed the after part of the vessel, namely, in a direction opposite to the course she was about to steer. The fore-deck remains comparatively uninjured; and the passengers, therefore, in that part of the boat were in comparative safety.

Remains of wood, fruit, baskets, clothes, and other materials, lie strewn in fragments on the shore, and in every direction.

The engines appear to be uninjured, which indicates that the explosion occurred either upwards or abast, but it is most probable that it was principally upwards.

One part of the boiler was hurled 100 feet towards the Watermen's Adelphi pier, at the bottom of George-street, and another portion of it in a contrary direction towards Waterloo-bridge.

It is reported that as many as thirty persons were in the cabin of the boat when the explosion took place, who have perished. Their bodies cannot be recovered till the tide recedes.

Two bodies lie at St. Martin's workhouse. One is that of a watchmaker, of the name of Blunt, whose residence is not known, and the other is that of a coal-heaver, who has not yet been identified. In the Westminster Hospital one man, who is at present unknown, but is believed to have been one of the crew of the ill-fated vessel, is dead.

One person among those picked up dead was well known to the people on the pier as being a daily passenger. He had £1 10s. in gold in his pocket, and 10s. in silver. He wore a gold chain and silver watch. Some of his linen was marked "J. M. B." There was a letter in his pocket, which may possibly lead to his identity. It is dated Wednesday, and commences thus:—

"Dear John—I am going to Walton's this afternoon"—and ended—"I shall expect to see you to-morrow (Thursday) without fail. (Signed) "WM. M. SMART."

Captain Carter (captain of the vessel) had only left the engine-room about one minute, having, as he thought, ascertained that all was right and safe, when the boiler burst. Some time since a slight accident occurred to the boiler, and she has very recently been undergoing repair.

Up to half-past two o'clock, twelve individuals (all males) had been taken to the hospital; one since dead, and the call-boy (Shades) dying. The injuries of the others are not considered dangerous.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Immediately on the explosion being heard, crowds rushed to the spot from all parts of the Strand and the neighbourhood, and a great many boats came from the Surrey side of the river to behold the dreadful scene. For at least ten minutes after the fatal event, several persons were busily engaged in taking up the unfortunate passengers. Very few of them were able to walk—not one escaped unhurt—several had heads, legs, arms, or some other members broken or injured; a great many who were precipitated into the river, although not killed by the explosion, were unable, from the effect of the shock, to attempt to extricate themselves, and were drowned before their bodies were discovered, or assistance could be rendered to them; and there were others who were killed directly by the accident.

The *Cricket*, at the time of this terrible explosion, was crowded with several hundred passengers, and there were a great many running along the pier to get on board, but who fortunately escaped unhurt. The engines of the *Cricket* were high-pressure engines. The unfortunate call-boy had his head broken in a frightful manner, and the engineer and stoker are supposed to have been hurled in pieces into the river.

The fore part of the boat is little injured, and those persons who had the good fortune to have taken up a position in that part escaped with comparatively little injury. Fearful as this unusual accident is, and great as must be the injury and loss of life, it is a source of some consolation that the vessel had not proceeded on her trip to London-bridge; for if she had done so, and were in motion, and in the middle of the stream, the loss of life would have been infinitely greater, and the injuries sustained by the survivors still more serious and extensive.

As yet (this account is written at ten o'clock) no certain account of the number of killed and wounded can be ascertained; but we saw at least forty or fifty persons carried upon people's backs, because they were themselves unable to walk. The appearance of those unfortunate persons was most appalling. Their faces and clothes were quite wet and black, and the frightful appearance was increased by the manner in which they were disfigured with blood and wounds. A sensation of terror appeared to prevail over the spectators, who looked on body after body, as they were conveyed from the immediate neighbourhood of the boat along the pier, with sorrowful and horror-stricken countenances.

Upon getting close to the water's edge a still more fearful spectacle presented itself. Every now and then a body was raised into a boat and brought to the shore. The terrors of death were increased by the soiled and dripping clothes, and the blood-stained and mangled faces. Among the spectators there were several of those who had fortunately escaped, and who returned thanks aloud to the Great Disposer of Events for having so miraculously saved them from so sudden and fatal an end; and there were others who had friends and acquaintances, for whose safety they were anxious and alarmed.

The concussion of the air caused by the explosion was so great as to be very perceptible in the houses all along the river side of the Strand. On the writer reaching the pier, about ten minutes after the accident occurred, the spectacle that presented itself was of a very terrible kind. The dripping bodies of pale and bleeding men were being carried away to the hospitals. Others who had been more fortunate, and had escaped without other injury than that caused by falling in the river, were making the best of their way from the pier with bare heads, and clothes and faces covered with mud and dripping with water. The narrow passage leading down to the boats was densely crowded, and it was with considerable difficulty that we got down to the pier; there a cluster of policemen were endeavouring, in vain, to keep the crowd off; they rushed through the mud (for it was low water, fortunately), and scrambled over barges, piles, and chains, to satisfy their curiosity, and to lend ready assistance where it was wanted. The steam-boat lay with the after part shattered and under water. A flotilla of skiffs, wherries, and boats of all kinds crowded round, picking up different things that had fallen overboard. Fragments of timber were floating all round. Every now and then, as some hat or other article of clothing appeared upon the surface, a number of boats pushed in the fear of finding, or in the hope of rescuing, a new sufferer. The steam-boat itself was a mass of unimaginable confusion. The whole deck was torn up and intermingled with a heap of broken pipes and pieces of metal, the fragments of the exploded boiler. The fore part of the vessel still stood together, but even that, the least injured part of the whole, was torn and broken. Twenty or thirty active volunteers were busy in the stem of the boat, if such it could be called, clearing away as rapidly as possible as much of the wreck as might be supposed to conceal the bodies of new victims to the terrible disaster.

The force of the explosion may be estimated from the effect, that it perceptibly shook the houses in the Strand as far as Waterloo Bridge.

There were, upon a moderate calculation, at least 250 to 300 persons on board. The captain, Mr. Carter, is unhurt; and the engineer and stoker had just left the engine room when the unfortunate accident occurred.

One of the persons who was going by the boat to London Bridge, and who had just taken his seat when the disaster occurred, thus relates the occurrence:—"I had barely seated myself on the fore-cabin deck, when a scene, which I shall never forget, took place. The boat at first seemed to heave up and then down; and whilst I was considering what it could be, I saw the whole of the middle blow up with a fearful noise. At the same time I saw one of the passengers, whom I had noticed standing at the side of the chimney, ascend into the air with the boiler. The rush of smoke and steam that followed prevented me from seeing anything else, and I immediately leaped over the side of the boat, and by laying hold of one of the chains of the pier, I got on to the dumb lighter, and by that means saved myself. I have no doubt that considerably more persons were driven into the river than have yet been found. I am led to this conclusion from the number I saw in the boat, and the comparatively few that I saw afterwards leaving. I should think that there were from 100 to 150 on board, and I don't think more than 80 left afterwards."

The top of the steam-chest was hurled by the explosion on to the bank, within a few feet of the Waterman's Adelphi Pier, where many persons were standing. Fragments of the boiler and machinery fell on Mr. Pugh's wharf, under the Adelphi-terrace, and one end of the vessel was blown out.

No accident has occurred in the metropolis for many years that has created so great a sensation.

The following are the names of persons lying at the Charing-cross Hospital, more or less seriously injured:—

Mr. Cahn, ankle injured.
Thomas Willets, legs cut, and very much shaken.
James Hollis, severely scalded.
Henry Rowland, shaken.
James Sisman, wrist badly cut and much bruised.
Virgo Birks, severe fracture of right leg.
William Kay, head and legs much injured.
William Redgrave (boy), fractured leg.
Benjamin Reape.
William Rutt.
William Ayre.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

The youth Shades (call-boy), died yesterday afternoon about three o'clock. Virgo Birks, one of the sufferers, has had his right leg amputated by Mr. Avery, assisted by Mr. Young, house-surgeon, and Mr. Hancock. The unfortunate man is going on well, and no danger is at present apprehended.

The other sufferers are going on favourably.

The body of the person who died shortly after being removed to Charing Cross Hospital has not yet been identified.

On the necessary information being given to Mr. Bedford, the Coroner, that gentleman said that he should require the evidence of several eminent engineers to assist in the inquiry, and, consequently, he did not at present think it right to hold the inquest before Monday.

Up to seven o'clock last evening, fifteen persons, more or less injured, had been taken to the workhouse, and the Charing-cross Hospital. Of these four are dead; the others are under medical treatment. The escape of policeman F 111, and his family, was most miraculous. The man, with his wife and children, had gone on board the boat, with the intention of proceeding to London-bridge. They had seated themselves on deck, when suddenly, on the explosion taking place, they were all blown up into the air, and descended into the cabin of the vessel, which was under water, the sides having been blown out, and they managed all to scramble on shore, through the sides of the vessel, unhurt.

The Rev. Mr. Smith, the chaplain of the St. Martin's workhouse, with his lady, were among the persons who had paid their fare to go to London-bridge. Mrs. Smith had got on board, and Mr. Smith was on the pier about to step on board when the explosion took place. Mrs. Smith was scalded by the steam, and was blown into the water, but was fortunately rescued. Mr. Smith escaped unhurt, the explosion having taken place as he was in the act of stepping on the lighter in order to get on board the boat.

The following is an accurate list of the persons killed:

The Call-boy.
A man dressed as a sailor—name unknown.
John Littleton, 6, Bloomsbury-street.
John Blunt, jun., watchmaker, 3, Vauxhall-bridge-road.
Two, we understand, are lying in a dangerous state at the hospital.
The engineer's statement is to the following effect:—He says he was in the engine-room at the time, and that he did not recover his consciousness until he found himself lying on the pier! There must, to all appearances, have been considerable neglect. We are informed that the sister of the unfortunate boy, at the time the disaster happened, was waiting on the pier with his breakfast.

HER MAJESTY IN SCOTLAND.

ABERDEEN, August 24.

The Duke of Athol called, yesterday, to pay his respects to her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Albert.

Her Majesty and the Prince walked in the Forest to-day. The Royal children walked out, attended by their governess, Miss Hilliard.

Her Majesty now having safely arrived at her destination, the Royal movements at present have become merely of "Court Circular" interest.

EGHAM RACES.—FRIDAY.

The Amateur Stakes.—Heats.

Master Stepney	1
Ould Ireland	2
Bohemienne	3

Won easy.

The Queen's Plate of 100 guineas.

Mr. John Day's The Hero	walked over.
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The Surrey and Middlesex Stakes

Forest Flower	1
Subduer	2
F by Astracan out of Nannette	3

Won by six lengths.

THE LATE ATTEMPT AT MURDER IN MARK-LANE.—Yesterday John Owenstone, charged with having attempted to kill and murder Mr. Crawley, of Mark-lane, was brought before the Lord Mayor at the Mansion-house for examination. He looked dreadfully ill.—John Yates, the clerk to Mr. Crawley, gave in evidence the facts already known.—Mr. Jolly, the senior surgeon of St. Thomas's Hospital, expressed his confidence that Mr. Crawley would recover, but doubted whether he would be able to be examined before a fortnight.—John Strickland (policeman 582), who took the prisoner into custody, said that as he was conveying him to Guy's Hospital, he said it was that villain Crawley who caused it, and that he was sorry the ball had not gone through his brain. The prisoner was remanded. The unfortunate man sat during the examination with his eyes closed. He sighed frequently, but uttered not a word.

SHAKESPEARE'S HOUSE.—On Thursday, a public meeting was held in the Thatched House Tavern, for the purpose of taking measures to promote a subscription for the purchase of Shakespeare's house at Stratford-upon-Avon. It was stated that communications had been received from the Earl of Ellesmere, the Earl of Clarendon, and Earl Howe, expressing their concurrence in the object of the meeting, and their regret that they were unable to be present at the meeting; similar intimations had been also made by Lord Morpeth and Mr. Macaulay, the former being prevented from attending by a severe attack of gout, and the latter having made arrangements to leave for Holland that morning. Mr. J. P. Collier was called to the chair, and, in opening the proceedings, briefly adverted to the steps taken by the Stratford-upon-Avon Shakespeare Club, and their Secretary, Mr. Bracebridge, to accomplish the object which the meeting had been called to promote.—Professor T. Taylor moved the first resolution, declaring the expediency of raising a subscription for the purchase of Shakespeare's house, to save it from removal and demolition, and preserve it as a national monument. The resolution was seconded by Mr. C. Kemble, and was carried. Mr. C. Knight and other gentlemen addressed the meeting in furtherance of the object in view. Other resolutions were agreed to, and a list of subscriptions was read.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

THE TRAGICAL MURDER AND SUICIDE IN PARIS.

The *Journal des Dèbats* gives the following additional particulars connected with the suicide of the Duke de Praslin:—"From Tuesday morning the state of M. de Praslin caused his approaching end to be expected. An attack of delirium was observed at intervals. It may be recollected that, after the arrest of the Duke, the magistrates discovered in one of the pockets of his dressing gown a phial which contained laudanum. M. de Praslin had swallowed a portion of that liquid, but there remained sufficient in the bottom of the bottle to be submitted to a chemical analysis. The contents of the phial, and the matter vomited by the Duke at the moment when the first symptoms of the poisoning were manifested, were confided by the Court of Peers to the examination of M. Chevalier, Professor of Chemistry at the Central School of Pharmacy. The result of that analysis has been stated in minutes which are to be published. The presence of arsenic in a quantity sufficiently great to cause the death of several persons has been ascertained in these different matters—that is, in the substance found in the bottle, and in that which was vomited."

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—The Queen Dowager arrived, on Wednesday, at Ryde, Isle of Wight, where her Majesty intends to make a short sojourn.

MARRIAGE OF THE MARQUIS OF DROGHEDA.—On Wednesday the marriage of the Marquis of Drogheda and the Hon. Mary Caroline Stuart Wortley, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Wharnccliffe, was solemnized at St. George's, Hanover-square.

DEATH OF LADY WESTPHAL.—We announce, with regret, the death of Lady Westphal, which took place on Wednesday, at Brighton. Sir George and Lady Westphal had arrived only a week ago at their residence in Brunswick-square in that town.

HISTORICAL FACT.—It may not be unworthy of mention, at this time, that Banquo, the Thane of Lochaber, and who resided in the castle of Inverlochy, was the progenitor of the Stuart family, from whom many of the crowned heads of Europe are descended. So that it is no wonder that our gracious Queen should select Fort William, the capital of Lochaber, for her landing-place on her visit to this part of her ancient kingdom of Scotland.

DREADFUL HOMICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday, near Coote hill, in the county of Cavan, on the body of a poor labouring man, named Moore, who came to his death under the following circumstances, detailed in the evidence adduced:—Owing to the extreme destitution which prevailed in the neighbourhood, the poor people were in the habit of stealing potatoes, turnips, &c., and a small farmer, named Peter King, was a serious sufferer by these depredations. On the night of the 17th of August, he proceeded to a field of potatoes, armed with a gun—loaded with powder only—and seeing the deceased pulling up the roots, at once discharged it at him, and slightly wounded him. A scuffle ensued, and King, by repeated blows of the gun, fractured the wretched man's skull, broke his arm, and several of his ribs. He languished till Friday night, when death put an end to his sufferings. The jury returned a verdict of "manslaughter" against King, who has been committed to prison to take his trial for the crime.

FATAL ACCIDENTS ON THE GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—The *Cork Examiner* states that "last week two accidents, which were both attended with loss of life, occurred on the works of this railway in the vicinity of Malrow. One man was killed at Annabella, on Wednesday, by the falling of an embankment, which was incautiously worked under too far. On Friday, the death of another labourer was caused at Gould's-hill, by a loaded waggon rolling over him. He was engaged in preventing it from descending too rapidly over a declivity; but the drag became insufficient, and in endeavouring to resist its course, he was caught by the wheel, and crushed to death in a frightful manner."

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The old Medway Canal, on the Gravesend and Rochester Railway, which had been closed for some time in order to fill up the canal and lay down a double line of rails, was re-opened for traffic on Monday by its present proprietors—the South Eastern Company.

Such is the appearance of the orchards in Devonshire at present, that prime old cider is selling at 20s. per hoghead. It is fully expected that new cider will be sold at 15s. per hoghead. The apples are growing fast, and the crop promises to be both excellent and abundant.

On the 9th inst. King Otho opened the Session of the Greek Chambers at Athens by a speech from the throne. Only a portion of the elections have yet taken place, and not more than half the number of Deputies to which the country is entitled are yet arrived. The Royal speech alludes to having obeyed the pertinacious demands of the English Government, by having paid the interest on the loans due in March last.

The Duke of Newcastle and the clergy and gentry residing in the vicinity of Worksop (Nottinghamshire) have formed themselves into a society to suppress prize-fighting; that neighbourhood having lately become the daily theatre on which pugilistic encounters have been decided.

Mr. W. G. Ouseley, late Envoy to the Argentine Republic, and suite, have returned to England. Affairs at Monte Video were still in the same unsettled state when he left, but it was believed that Mr. Ouseley's departure would render the solution of difficulties more easy.

The Chartists are raising subscriptions to establish a bank, to be called the "Labour Bank," with a capital of £50,000.

There was an eruption of Mount Vesuvius on the 2nd inst. A torrent of lava fell from the new crater, and in about 35 minutes reached the Piano del Glistro. In many points of the old crater the soil was cracked, and great masses of fire were visible. On the 5th, about midnight, a fresh torrent of lava fell in the direction of Basco Reall. It was 15 feet broad. Two new smaller craters were seen vomiting burning stones, and increasing the fear of the inhabitants.

The last letters from Egypt mention a severe shock of earthquake at Alexandria, on the 7th inst. Little damage was done. At Cairo, however, the consequences have been more disastrous; it appears that several mosques and a large number of houses were thrown down by the shock, and considerable loss of life was reported.

Lieut. Munro is now confined in one of the condemned rooms, where all persons against whom sentence of death is recorded are placed. He has been informed that until an order to the contrary be received from the Secretary of State, he will have to be put upon prison allowance, being deprived of the few comforts he has enjoyed since his surrender.

A rumour prevails at Taunton that Mr. Labouchere will be shortly elevated to the peerage, which would occasion a vacancy in one of the seats of that borough.

Last week at a meeting of the Finance Committee of the Corporation of Newcastle, an agreement was entered into by Mr. Hudson to purchase the property of the Corporation required for railway purposes, at the sum asked by the Council (£23000).

Intelligence has been received that Moeara Rampch, on the eastern coast of Sumatra, has been declared a free port by the Governor-General of Netherland India.

The *Liverpool Times*, on the authority of an extra of the *Colombo Times*, mentions that a report of a rising at Canton against the foreign residents had reached Ceylon. The news is said to have been communicated to some person on board the *Haddington* steamer, at Calcutta, by the captain of a vessel despatched thither for troops to reinforce the garrison of Hong Kong.

From a return which has just been published by the Minister of the Interior, at Paris, of the number of foreigners in France on the 1st of August inst., it appears that there are 75,000 English residents in different parts of the country. At Paris and environs there are 35,000, at Boulogne 7000, Calais and Basse Ville 4000, &c.; the average annual expenditure of whom amounts to nearly £5,000,000 sterling.

The last descendant of Martin Luther, now living in Germany, and very poor, lately abjured the reformed, and adopted the Catholic religion.

A company has been incorporated by Royal charter for the purpose of establishing a line of steam-boats to run between India and Australia, thus completing the steam communication between this country and Sydney. It is calculated that the entire distance to Sydney will be accomplished by this route in about 64 days; of these 42 days will be spent in going from England to Singapore, 10 days thence to Port Essington, and 12 days from Port Essington to Sydney.

A grain of wheat, taken from an Egyptian mummy, having been sown this year in the garden of Mr. Cutbush, of Maidstone, has produced no less than 56 ears.

The Government of the United States having raised the transit rate of postage upon newspapers conveyed through the American territory in the closed mails between Great Britain and Canada, all newspapers heretofore forwarded by closed mails to or from Canada will be liable to a charge of one penny each, instead of one halfpenny as heretofore.

By an official letter, dated Rio de Janeiro, June 25, we learn that on the 7th of the same month the Plenipotentiaries of France and England entertained strong hopes of being able to arrange on a satisfactory basis the disputes between the Oriental Republic of Uruguay and General Rosas.

Orders have been given by the Commissioners of Customs to their officers not to search the persons of passengers coming from foreign countries, and directing the steps to be taken in cases where there is a suspicion of an intention to smuggle. Should a person on being asked deny that he has articles on his person liable to duty, the officer may give the individual the option of going before a magistrate, and in case of refusal, may detain the party for the purpose of searching him.

Miss Martin, the heiress of the late anti-cruelty-to-animals M.P., advertises in the *Galway Vindicator* that no person is permitted to hunt or shoot on her lands in Galway, all the mountains being poisoned.

During the week ending on Sunday last, the number of persons passing between England and France was—At Boulogne, 2878; at Calais, 463; total, 3341.

The Bristol Consistorial Court has sentenced a brewer named Evans to stand in church in a white sheet, for having defamed the character of a young woman.

Preparations are being made at Oedenburg for the meeting of the Hungarian naturalists. Prince Paul Esterhazy has already arrived, as have Prince de Canino, Colonel Roth, M. Neugebauer, and Count de Kemeny. It is supposed that 400 savans will be present.

The Broad Gauge line from Gloucester to Cheltenham is likely to be delayed for some considerable time. It is said that it will be necessary to lower the rails under the bridges, as the Broad Gauge rails are laid on the Birmingham and Bristol Railway, to enable the Great Western engines to pass under with safety.

No fewer than 115 public Acts of Parliament were passed in the late Session, and 297 local and personal acts, in which class are included Railway Acts. There were, besides, a few acts of a private nature, relating to individuals.

A Parliamentary Return for the year ending 30th June, 1846, shows that the number of passengers who travelled by first-class railways during that period was 6,160,354; by second class, 16,931,065; by third class, 14,559,515; by parliamentary class, 3,946,922; by mixed, 2,193,126—total, 43,790,983. The total amount of receipts was £7,466,416 8s. 0d.

On Tuesday last Mr. Jones, of Grosvenor-street, performed an extraordinary operation in dental surgery by the aid of ether. He extracted seven teeth from a young lady in delicate health, who was utterly unconscious of any pain. The quantity of ether taken into the system was nearly an ounce and a half.

Our letters from Switzerland speak of the probability of recourse being had to hostilities. Extensive preparations are daily being made by the Sonderbund and the antagonist States. Horses are bought up, and hired, and the saddlers in Berne are engaged in fitting up saddles, and batteries are being erected.

On Wednesday morning a man named Edward Darwin was examined at Birmingham, on a charge of having made a quantity of copper coin resembling the silver currency of the Ottoman Porte. The prisoner was remanded.

The steam-ship *James Watt*, from Havre, has again brought the large quantity of 2271 baskets of various kinds of fruit, the growth of France.

Mr. T. S. Duncombe, M.P., left town on Saturday for his father's residence in Yorkshire. In a letter since received in town, Mr. Duncombe states, "Since I came here I breathe easier, but I am still very weak." It is hoped that a short time will so far restore the hon. gentleman as to enable him to bear the fatigue of a removal to the genial climate of Montpellier or Nice.

Mr. Crawley, the intended victim of assassination in Mark-lane, is so much better that it is expected he will be able to leave the hospital in a few days. The assassin, Owenstone, is nearly well, and will, in all probability, be removed from the hospital the beginning of next week, when he will undergo a preliminary examination before the Lord Mayor, for the purpose of authorising his commitment to the Compter, until such time as Mr. Crawley regains sufficient strength to attend and give evidence.

One day last week, as the train from Norwich passed Cantley, on its way to Yarmouth, some cinders from the chimney of the locomotive engine were thrown into a field of barley. The straw was speedily in a blaze, but a number of labourers being on the spot, the flames were very promptly extinguished by their praiseworthy exertions.

An adder, nearly three feet in length, was killed amongst the ruins of Farness Abbey, Cumberland, within the last few days. This formidable-looking reptile had crept to the very summit of what is called the "Belfry," a height of at least 150 feet.

The *Breslau Gazette* announces that the crop of potatoes in Silesia will quadruple in quantity the average of previous years, and that the produce of wheat, rye, and oats also promises to double former returns.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.



THE QUEEN LEAVING DUMBARTON CASTLE.

(Continued from page 133.)
many of the mountain tops between that and Oban. On the estates of Mr. Mathieson alone fifteen of these fires were kindled, and the effect on the water was truly splendid.

THURSDAY.

All the accounts concur in stating this day's journey to be the most interesting in the Royal Progress; introducing "the strangest intermingling of stern and beautiful scenery, famed in song and story, and rich in stirring historical memories."

The Royal Yacht left Crinan Loch, at seven, A.M. The morning was fair and clear, permitting a beautiful view of the islands that stud and the mountains that surround the Loch. The yacht, followed by the *Scourge*, passed out of the northern corner of Jura, keeping wisely the celebrated gulf of Corryvreckan, the Maelstrom of the west, and Scarba island to the left, proceeding up the Sound of Luing into Loch Linnhe, passing next Seil Island and Easdale on the right.

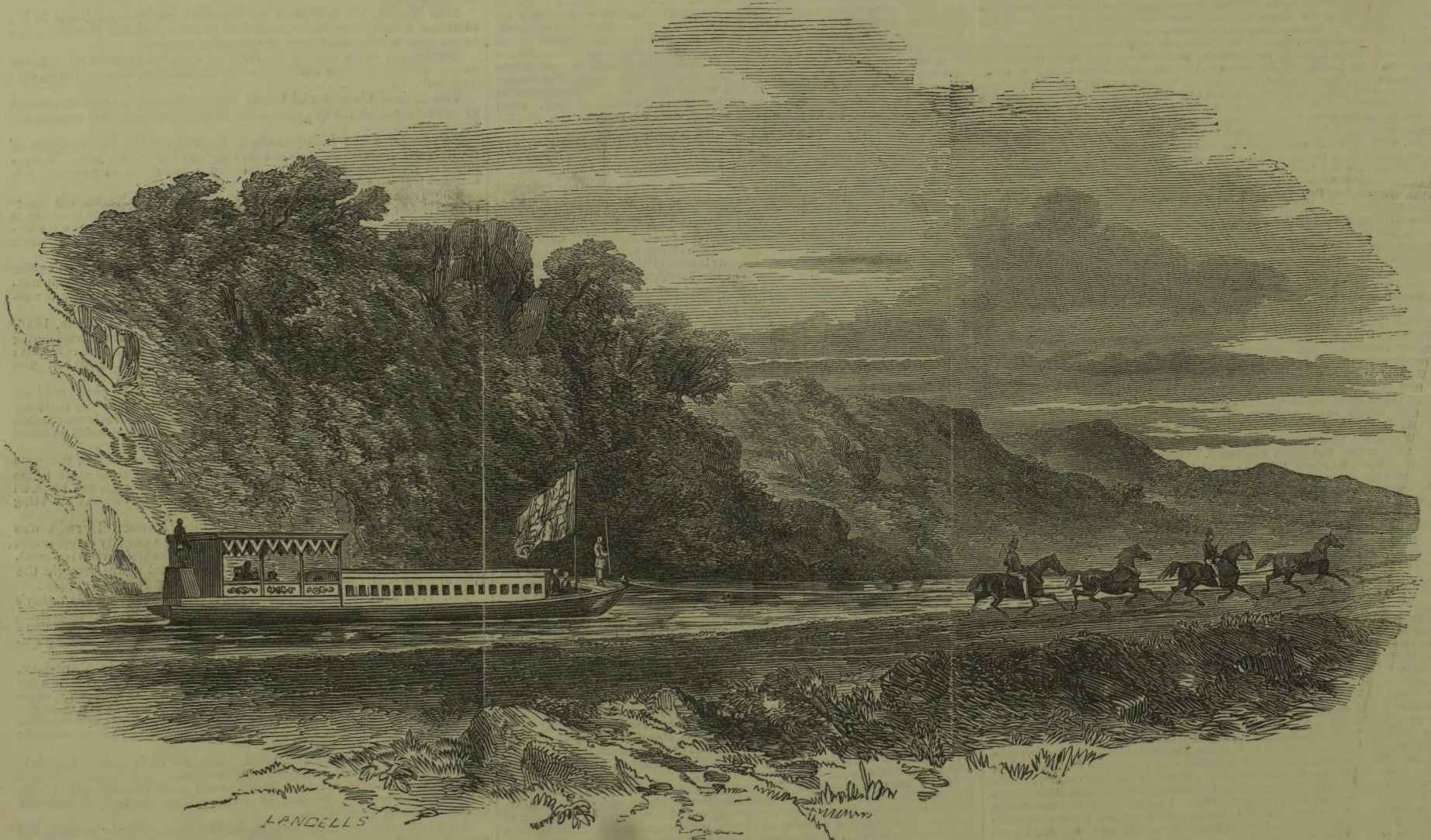
The Easdale slate quarries are the property of the Marquis of Breadalbane, whose long and wide estates here dip into the Atlantic, and extend eastward, in one unbroken line across the country, to the neighbourhood of Perth.

The Queen was received with loud enthusiasm by a large body of labourers from the Easdale quarries; as well as by 300 hardy watermen from the coasts of the Breadalbane estates; they were in boats, each carrying its little flag. Their rendezvous was off Luing Island, and their dressing and drawing up exhibited no little taste and discipline. The boats in each of the two lines were so close that the men, while receiving the Queen, resembled two solid bodies of infantry drawn up two or three deep, as a guard of honour, on the waters. Those who are in the habit of seeing many pageants, and saw the compliment paid to Royalty by the Breadalbane men, call it the most imposing and striking thing of the sort that they have ever witnessed. From the hills above the village of Easdale a Royal salute was fired; and passing the entrance of Loch Feochan on the right, and Gyle Castle on the left the yacht entered the narrow channel between Ker-

ra Island and the mainland, and ran into Oban Bay, which is almost land-locked, and completely sheltered by the island.

The Bay was crowded with various craft, including a Government steamer. Soon after ten o'clock, the Royal yacht, its tenders, and two other steamers, left the bay westward, for the Sound of Mull, for Stafford and Iona. The crew of the Government steamer had, most loyally, dressed with flags the ruins of Durnolly Castle, on the right. To the right, the yacht passed Lismore, one of the most fertile of the Western Isles; and at this point, the entrance of which is really to be considered the Sound of Mull, the Royal tourists commanded one of the finest of our Scottish views. The farm-houses had all their little flags fluttering away in the breeze; there, too, was the lighthouse, and clusters of picturesque cottages: all Lismore was green and cheerful. Morven was on the right, frowning in a darker colour and a sterner form; and here were the curious ruins of Duart Castle—once the seat of the M'Leans—on the left, in Mull.

The Royal yacht was placed under the pilotage of Captain M'Killop, of the



PASSAGE OF HER MAJESTY ON THE CRINAN CANAL.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.



THE ROYAL YACHTS OFF STAFFA.

Dolphin; and, from her frequent crossing and re-crossing of the channel, so as to command the best points of the view, it was evident that the Queen and her party were greatly delighted with a passage which Sir Walter Scott describes as so tempting in "fine weather."

The ruins of Ardtornish, once the stronghold of the Lords of the Isles, were next passed; where the present proprietor, Peter Sellar, the notable sheep farmer of the Highlands, and the agent of the Sutherland estates, has built himself an unsightly abode, of glare and whitewash.

In every mile or two were passed ruins of castles that it has been found more difficult to destroy than the ruins of cottages, but we may be assured that the castles did not flourish without the cottages. The latter are forgotten, and they have not been replaced, while the former are passing fast through all the stages of decay. There, on the right, on the mainland, was the seat of the late Sir Charles Gordon, so well known as the secretary of the Highland Society; and on the left was the narrow entrance to the bay of Tobermory. Here, a Royal salute was fired by an Admiralty frigate, stationed on the coast, and various demonstrations of respectful loyalty were made by the inhabitants. Our artist has sketched this beautiful scene. The village of Tobermory was commenced about fifty years ago, under the auspices of the Society for the Encouragement of British Fisheries.

After passing various other points, the Squadron moved up the Atlantic, in the direction of Staffa, where the whole cast anchor.

The *Times*' report of this portion of the Royal route is very graphically written, and admirably describes the wild and wonderful coast, which,

Along many a winding bay and far-extended headland, stretches
Where the Atlantic's wave pours o'er the stormy Hebrides.

"On either shore, as the fleet steered up the Sound of Mull, far off to the south and east stretched the mountains of Appin and Lochabar, flanked by Ben Cruachan at the one extremity, and Ben Nevis on the other. On the west lay the stately Ben More, and eastward Morven—the country where Fingal fought and Ossian sang; or where, to use more guarded language, Macpherson said they did so. The sea, which was as smooth as glass, reflected on its surface every feature of the adjacent heights, and at short intervals, on either side, the ruins of ancient strongholds rise on the sea-side, their grim and solitary aspect calling back the mind to times of violence now past.

"Doward Castle, once the stronghold of Maclean of Doward, appeared on the left, and on the right the ancient fortresses of Ardtornish and Mingary. The former belonged in remote periods to the Lords of the Isles, and the latter to the MacIans of Ardnamarchan. In one or both of them James IV. and V. resided when visiting the Highlands to compel the submission of the refractory chiefs; nor have these wild shores and deserted promontories been since visited by the Sovereign, until yesterday her Majesty surveyed them from the deck of the *Victoria* and *Albert*. The changes which have been wrought on that coast in the interval are striking enough, for few can help recognising the distinction between the peaceful objects of Queen Victoria and the mission of her predecessors; or, observing, that lands which, in the 16th century, must have produced a numerous, hardy, and adventurous race of mountaineers, now support little else than black-faced sheep, and are entirely devoted to pasture.

"As the Royal Squadron cleared out from the Sound of Mull, and round the northern extremity of that island, a noble prospect lay before it, the steep and barren headlands of Ardnamarchan stretching away into the Atlantic on the right, on the left the precipitous cliffs of the Mull coast, and far away and embosomed in the ocean, the fantastic and varied forms of the adjacent islands. The horizon toward the north was a good deal obscured by haze, but, notwithstanding, Skye was distinctly visible.

"Having steamed round the point of Callach, where Campbell composed the greater part of his 'Pleasures of Hope,' the fleet at length stopped off the lonely island of Staffa, and her Majesty in her barge was rowed to the furthest extremity of the great cave. The construction and appearance of this wonderful natural temple have been so often described that it is unnecessary to attempt giving any account of it here, yet the circumstances of yesterday's visit to the cave were so striking and novel as to impress most powerfully the minds of those who witnessed the scene. The deserted and solitary aspect of the island was brought out with strange and startling effect by the presence of so many steamers; and as her Majesty's barge with the Royal standard floated into the cave, the crew dipping their oars with the greatest precision, nothing could be more animated and grand than the appearance which the vast basaltic entrance, so solemn in its proportions, presented."

Our artist has sketched the Royal Squadron at Staffa; as well as her Majesty entering the sublime temple of Fingal's Cave.

The Royal Squadron next steamed, in an hour, to Iona, where, the Royal yacht having cast anchor, Prince Albert, with the Prince of Leiningen, the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Grey, and Sir James Clark, proceeded ashore. The islanders were mustered in force to receive the Royal and Noble visitors. "Bright grey sand," says the *Morning Chronicle*, "had been strewn upon the winding path which leads, amongst ferny wastes and mossy ledges and their fields of oats and barley, to the ruins of the antique religious buildings—the grey pillars and crosses, the mouldering remains of cloister, and abbey, and nunnery, where matins and vespers were sung when all Britain beside was as pagan as New Zealand—the historic burying-ground, where the ancient Kings of Scotland, Ireland, and Norway, lie side by side beneath their mouldering tombstones—around the crumbling central tower, on the summit of which St. Columba—so say the natives—sits one starlit night in the year to count the number of the Western Isles."

The Royal Tourists, after leaving Iona, bore away for Loch Sunart, and passed down the Sound of Mull, into Loch Linnhe. Her Majesty reached Fort William about noon, and a number of Highland gentlemen, dressed in the national costume, were assembled on the pier to receive their Sovereign; but it was intimated that it was the intention of her Majesty to remain on board all that day, and to land on the following morning, at ten o'clock. In the meantime, Prince Albert, attended by several gentlemen of the suite, left the yacht, and proceeded to Glencoe, famous for the sombre magnificence and loftiness of its mountains,

as well as for being the dark scene of the almost total extirpation of the clan to which that country then belonged. At night, the Squadron moored in Tobermory Bay.

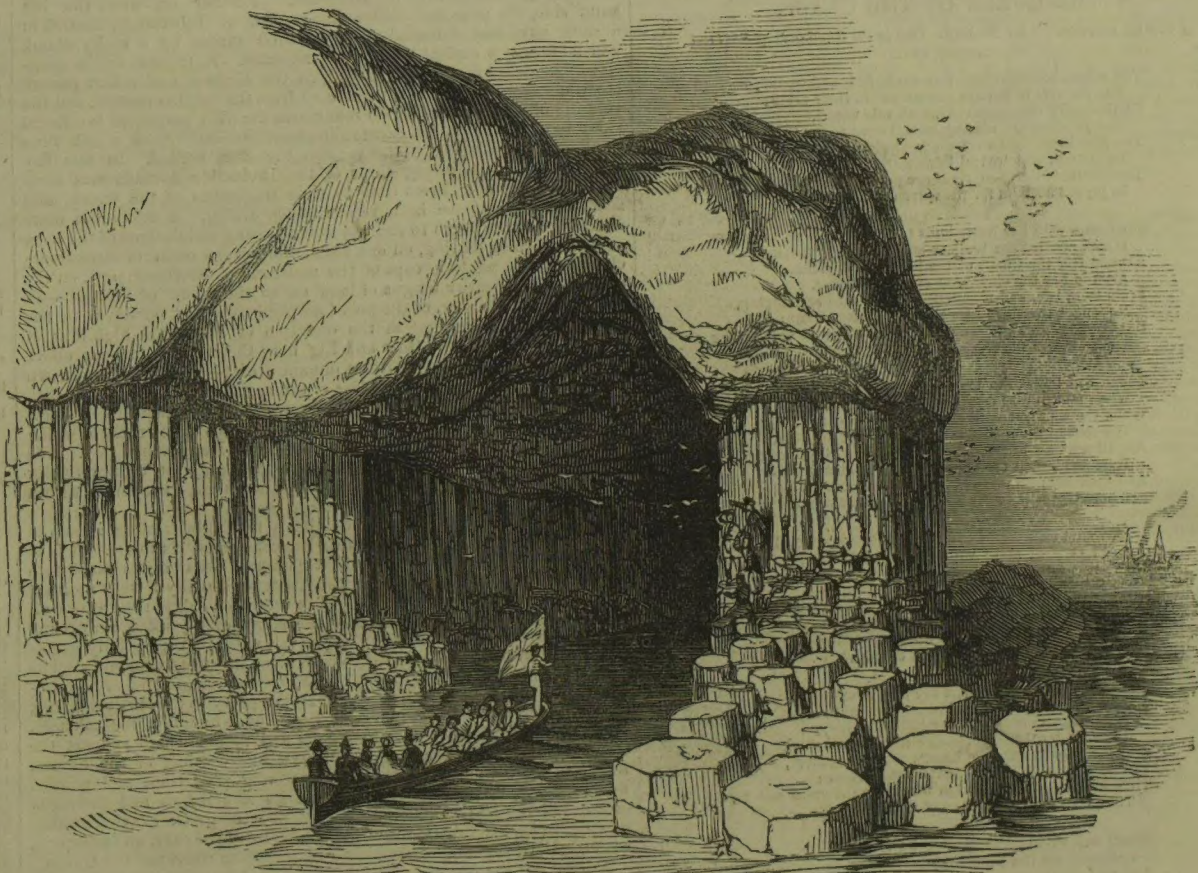
FRIDAY.

This morning, there was an entire change in the weather: stormy gusts of wind tore up the waters of Loch Linnhe, and drove before it masses of grey vapour, which swept along the ridges of the hills. The Royal Squadron left Tobermory Bay shortly after seven o'clock. The course lay down the Sound of Mull, and betwixt the mainland and the island of Lismore. Had the day been as favourable as its predecessors, the mountains of Morven, Kingarloch, and Ard-gour, on the one hand, and the islands of Lismore and Shuna, Appin-house, Balnagown Bay, Balahullish, Loch Leven, Glencoe, and the Appin Hills, on the other, would have been seen to great advantage. The Royal Squadron, consisting only of the two Royal yachts and the *Garland*, the others having preceded her Majesty, passed into Loch Eil shortly before ten o'clock. At Corran of Ard-gour, Colonel McLean was out with three hundred of his tenantry to cheer her Majesty. Lochiel, with a party of his men, was stationed on South Corran, to swell the cheer. At eleven, the fleet came to anchor off Fort William, the artillery of the fort firing a Royal salute. It had been notified that Prince Albert would ascend Ben Nevis in the afternoon, the Queen remaining on board; but as mighty Ben had not, by mid-day, divested himself of his mantle of mist, the intention was abandoned; Prince Albert and Prince Leiningen, with the Royal Children, however, landed and drove to Glencoe.

SATURDAY.

This morning, at nine o'clock, her Majesty landed at Fort William, under a Royal salute from the guns of the fort. At the landing-place were the Sheriffs of the county, next to them were Lord Lovat, Keith Stewart Mackenzie, of Seaforth, Lord Ward, Grant of Glen Morrison, and others, proprietors in the county. A detachment of the 27th infantry, under Capt. Williamson, and Highlanders in the national garb, lined the pier on both sides. On the quay, a slightly raised walk

was formed, and covered with Royal Stuart tartan, upon which the Royal party walked to their carriage. Across the pier was a triumphal arch, composed of heather and sally, flowers, and the red berries of the mountain ash, surmounted by a crown, over a Gaelic inscription, signifying "two in one," in allusion to a cockade suspended beneath, the one-half of which was white, and the other black, the colours of the Stuart and Brunswick houses being thus united. Her Majesty was greeted with tremendous cheering. The main street was filled with people, and from the roofs of the houses were extended flags bearing the inscriptions (in Gaelic), "Welcome, Queen of the Highland hearts;" "The Queen for ever;" "Hail, Queen of Albyn." Her Majesty drove slowly through the town, by a road past the mouth of Glen Nevis, and the base of the Great Ben, crossing a moor of several miles in length, the only objects of interest in which are Inverloch Castle and the battle-field of Inverloch. The Castle is supposed to be one of the oldest ruins in the kingdom, and was originally the property of the Cummings. One of its towers is yet pretty entire; the walls are at least ten feet thick. In front of the Castle are four cannon, nine feet in length, though only six-pounders, supposed to have formed part of the Royal armament at Culloiden. Beneath the towers of Inverloch, the Marquis of Montrose, in 1645, defeated the troops of the Duke of Argyll—a battle in which Sir Walter Scott makes his eccentric character, Dugald Dalgetty (legend of Montrose), take a prominent part. In the reign of James the First of Scotland, Inverloch was the scene of a bloody contest betwixt Donald Balloch and his Islesmen on the one part, and the Royal forces on the other. From Inverloch, the road proceeds through a rude country. About ten miles from Fort William the road enters Strath Spean, where the Royal cortege was met by about 300 of the Mackintosh's tenantry. The Royal travellers changed horses at the farm of Tullich, betwixt which and Loch Laggan Inn, a distance of some fifteen miles, only three or four houses, mere shepherds' huts, are to be seen. A drive along Loch Laggan side can scarcely be surpassed for beauty; winding with the shores, now ascending and now descending, crossing by short leaps the many courses of rain-fed burns, the old roots of oaks and birches sending out fantastically-shaped trees, through



THE QUEEN INSPECTING FINGAL'S CAVE.

which the wind, sounding a soft measure—hills, woods, and waters uniting, give variety of colour and picturesqueness.

The road to Ardverikie passes round the north end of Loch Laggan, crossing the Padtock-water by an ingenious boat-bridge. At this point Macpherson, of Cluny Macpherson, with about thirty of his tenants, in the costume of the clan; Duncan Davidson, of Talloch, and a few of his followers; Sir John Mackenzie, of Selva, and others, were assembled, the Highlandmen armed with broad-sword and target. About 80, thus armed, lined one side of the road, and the same number, unarmed, lined the other; while about 500 persons of both sexes, in holiday costume, posted themselves on the face of the hill. The Marquis of Abercorn, in full Highland costume, and wearing the Order of the Garter, with the Duchess of Bedford, was also present.

Shortly after eleven o'clock, a signal was made from Ben Nead that the Royal party were approaching. Cluny then put himself at the head of the Highlandmen, and behind him stood the standard-bearer, with the venerable green silk flag of the Macphersons, which was "out" in the rebellions of 1715 and 1745. Cluny himself wore the shield which Prince Charles Stuart carried at Culloden. The Royal carriage drew up opposite the bridge, the path to which, as well as the bridge, was carpeted. Having greeted the Marquis and Cluny, her Majesty shook hands with the Duchess of Bedford, and, with the Prince, repeatedly acknowledged the cheering of the people. The last carriage having passed, an ankar of whisky was brought forth, with cakes and cheese, to feast both great and small. Cluny then proposed "Health and Happiness to her Majesty," which was drunk with nine cheers, enthusiastically given; and the crowd, after discussing some forty gallons of whisky, dispersed.

The Marquis of Abercorn dined with the Royal party to-day, and returned in the evening to Loch Laggan Inn, which he has fitted up for his own accommodation. The Duchess of Bedford returned early in the day to her own residence in Perthshire.

Her Majesty was not accompanied by military, and, in the evening, all the county police were dismissed, the force of seven London police being considered more than sufficient for the protection of her Majesty and the Royal party.

SUNDAY.

The weather continued cheerless, high wind and rain prevailing almost without intermission, which rose to a violent storm, damaging the wooden houses, tents, and temporary buildings, which had been erected for the use of the retinue at Ardverikie Lodge. A large wooden hall, 36 feet by 18 feet, was completely demolished.

The Royal party remained within doors the whole of this day; divine service, of course, being privately performed. It was expected, in the event of favourable weather prevailing, that her Majesty would have attended the Presbyterian church at Laggan, where, in anticipation of such a visit, preparations had been completed.

MONDAY.

This day, his Royal Highness Prince Albert was to commence Grouse-shooting at Shrivamoor, adjoining the residence of Mr. Macdonald, which on former occasions was used by Prince George of Cambridge, and the Marquis of Douro.

The moors in this district are of considerable extent, and abound with game of every description. The forest of Ardverikie will be exclusively confined to deer-stalking, which sport her Majesty intends to view on a little black, pony about 12 hands high, the property of the Marquis of Abercorn, who purchased it from Mr. Macdonald.

The arrangements at Ardverikie, are unexceptionable. Everything than can contribute to the convenience, comfort, amusement, and recreation of the Sovereign, the Prince, and Royal Family, has been provided. The interior of the Lodge has been refitted, according to the taste of the Marchioness of Abercorn, by Messrs. Dowbiggin, of Mount-street; and Messrs. Lapworth, of Old Bond-street.

The splendid rowing boat, expressly built by the Marquis, in the Thames, for her Majesty's excursion on Loch Laggan, and sent there by steamboat and railway, had arrived before the Royal Party, and was expected to be put into requisition at the first favourable opportunity.

The Royal Squadron is at anchor at Fort William, and will remain there until the 18th of September, on which day it is believed her Majesty will re-embark on her voyage home.

A few characteristic receptions of the Royal Visitors are entitled to special mention. Thus, as the fleet swept past the narrow passage of Corran, the people of Ardgroun, assembled with the venerable Colonel McLean, welcomed her Majesty with hearty cheers, and did further honour to the occasion by dancing on the green sward and drinking in bumpers of mountain dew the health of the Queen and the Royal Family, and good sport to the Prince at Loch Laggan.

On Friday afternoon, when Prince Albert visited Glencoe, he also inspected the extensive slate quarries of Mr. Stewart, of Ballachullish; on his return 200 of the quarriers met him at the boundaries of Mr. Stewart's estate, and taking the horses out of his carriage drew it themselves, amidst every demonstration of enthusiastic loyalty, to the point of embarkation. His Royal Highness was greatly delighted at this reception, and on departing gave a sum of money to the men. During Friday night, large bonfires were lighted in honour of her Majesty on all the surrounding hills; and one is said to have blazed on the very summit of Ben Nevis. There were great rejoicings too in the town of Fort William, and a ball was given at the Freemasons'-hall, which was attended by many officers from the Squadron, and at which her Majesty's piper, by her express command, was present to play.

When the Queen landed on Saturday morning, she was obliged to walk to her carriage with an umbrella in her hand, but she appeared greatly pleased with everything she saw, and received most affably and graciously the homage of her Lochabar subjects. As she proceeded to her carriage, accompanied by Prince Albert and her Royal Children, she was loudly and enthusiastically cheered, and when, during a moment's pause, a tall gentleman with a red face proposed three cheers more "For their Royal Highland Queen," she seemed gratified, and laughed heartily.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The first of our Engravings shows the animated scene at the Bromielaw, Glasgow, where many thousands awaited the Queen's arrival.

The pair of Illustrations—Passing Dunally Castle, and the Salute from Tobermory—are two interesting receptions. The first is in Oban Bay, where the crew of a Government steamer, stationed there, had hoisted a complete set of flags on the ruins of the old Castle of Dunally on the right, a residence once of the McDouglas of Lorne, who were in the habit of considering themselves to be Monarchs, and dealing with the Kings of England in that sort of way. The English sailors never dreamed that they were taking liberties with the fortress of a race who claimed to be Kings over the west, alike independent of the Scotch or the English Monarchs. The Salute at Tobermory has been already detailed, as have, also, the Leaving Dumbarton, the Passage of the Crinan Canal, and the Royal Visit to Staffa.

THE QUEEN OF THE CLANS,

A Tribute suggested by her Majesty's Visit to the Highlands of Scotland.
August, 1847.

The salvo-shot thunders from deck, fort, and castle;
The banners of Britain stream out in their pride;
Exults hoary Ocean, fair Albion's sole vassal,
And joy-fires are blazing from Tweed to the Clyde.
The Highlands' leal welcome is gloriously given
To virtue, which rival Eliza's and Anne's,
The shouts of brave myriads are pealing to Heaven
In joyous acclaim for the Queen of the Clans.

She comes with her heart-buds to breathe the wild heather,
Which cradled the Wallace and nurtured his fame;
Around Her the Chiefs of the noble Land gather,
Around her the claymores of loyalty flame.
From Loch, Isle, and mountain the pibrochs are ringing,
No longer the slogan that scared Preston Pans;
But the reel, jig, and strathspey, while tartans are flinging
Their hues to the skies round the Queen of the Clans.

Thank God! that the dark days are gone, and for ever,
When met in dire conflict the Saxon and Gael;
When the war whoop of party or faction could sever
The sons of the mountain from those of the vale.
All, all are now brothers in low-land and high-land,
They sail 'neath the bold flag which Liberty fans,
And their bonnets are up for the Empire and Island
Where Clémency reigns with the Queen of the Clans.

Look round on the thrones for the Nations erected,
And by them; alas! what a contrast is there!
Dome-tic destruction, their subjects neglected,
Or plunder'd till Honour revolts in despair.
By the blood of the people those thrones were cemented;
And the RULERS of dynasts their destiny spans.
A dark cloud hangs over the false and demented,
A halo of joy round the Queen of the Clans.

Hence, come to pay homage the men of Glengarry,
Clan Chattan, the Campbells and gallant Lochiel;
The sunshine is bright on thy hills, Iverary,
But brighter the joy of each chieftain and chiel.
And joyous assemble the Land's noble daughters,
Whose beauty and purity rival the swan's;
They welcome the Sovereign who rules the great waters,
The pride of our Islands and Chief of the Clans.

Warm welcome to him, who so worthily merits
Respect from the people, and love from the Crown
And welcome to each Royal child that inherits
The virtues which call Heaven's benison down.
Long flourish our flag which is bravely unfurl'd
From the Alps of fair Scotia to avert Hindustan's;
The guardian of freedom and peace to the world.
Hurrah! for Victoria! the Queen of the Clans!—L.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE HIGHLANDS.

(From our Own Reporter.)

FORT WILLIAM.

I LEFT the Royal Squadron last week in the Clyde, and I resume my notices of their progress in the same interesting part of Scotland.

Dumbarton Castle, though striking enough as a point in a fair green landscape, is hardly picturesque. The rock looks lumpy, and at a distance, you see nothing but the rock. It has its old historic associations, however. The fortress stands in Wallace's country, and is intimately connected with Wallace's career. It was more than once the scene of a surprise by the Scotch, and in its armoury is still preserved an immense two-handed sword, rightly or wrongly, said to have been the favourite weapon of the William Tell of Scotland.

The return of the *Fairy*, after the visit of her Majesty to the ancient rock—surrounded as the Royal Steamer was by a brilliant fleet of the quick-going boats of the Clyde—was very picturesque. The elegant little steamer glided along through a double line of crowded steamers, the passengers of each, of course, cheering most vociferously; while, all along the shore, flags flew from point to point; and, ever and anon, twirling wreaths of white smoke marked the position of some extemporised battery, actively engaged in thundering out a Royal salute.

I mentioned in my last despatch the change in the officially notified course of the Royal steamer, and her trip up Loch Long. Only two or three of the Squadron which kept way, or tried to do so, with the *Fairy*, in the Clyde, accompanied her up the wild glen, between the desolate sides of which lie the waters of this fine lake. A subsidiary arm of the sea branches off from Loch Long, about half-way up, upon the left hand; this is Loch Goil—celebrated by Campbell, in the poem of "Lord Ullin's Daughter." The Bard of Hope, however, in order, probably, to prevent any mistake about the rhyme, has changed the name of the inlet from Goil to Gyle.

On her return from the Clyde, the Queen passed the night in the Bay of Rothesay—a sheltered basin of water, around which lies extended in a semi-circle the town of Rothesay, from which the Prince of Wales derives his second title, and which is the capital of the island, and county of Bute. Bonfires and illuminations duly testified the loyalty of the Rothesayans.

On Wednesday morning, the Squadron stood away on their northward and westward course, threading the tortuous channel called the Kyles of Bute, which forms the water-way from the Bay of Rothesay to Loch Fyne. The scenery here is peculiarly beautiful. A narrow elbow of transparent water winds through a succession of irregular, cliffy ridges, and jutting rocks, green and heath-clad to the very brink of the sea. In one of the numerous salt water lakes which branch off here on every side, is an islet called Inch Marnock, of great local celebrity as a penitentiary for drunken wives. Here ladies addicted to the weakness in question are landed and left; not a drop of whisky is to be had for love or money; and the result has generally been found to be that, after a month's cooling and salubrious residence, the fair dram-drinkers return to their hearths and homes fair penitents.

Loch Fyne is not much renowned for scenery, but it is greatly celebrated for herrings. Near the head of the lake stands the Castle of Inverary. In itself, the erection in question is no great shakes; but there is sweet scenery around—steep wooded hills—and lichen-covered rocks—and brawling foaming waterfalls, tumbling into the green bright waters of the Loch. A tolerable muster of tartan-clad men—the tenants and retainers of the Duke of Argyll—animated by the discordance of a mob of pipers, were prepared to receive her Majesty.

From Loch Fyne the Crinan Canal conducted the Royal Party to the Sound of Jura. We last week gave an Engraving of the handsomely fitted up Barge in which the journey was performed. The Crinan Canal, although only about nine miles long, is rich in scenic beauties. You pass along now between luxuriantly wooded banks, fair heathery knolls; again, the water winds at the foot of vast mountain slopes, dotted over with sheep, and under precipitous ledges of towering rock. Of course, the peasantry from the surrounding district mustered on the banks of the canal—the women in their gayest ribbons, and tartan shawls, the men in their Sunday plaids and bonnets.

The Royal Squadron passed the night at Crinan—the western extremity of the Canal—a wild naked spot, whence the eye wanders over the waste of rock and water—the intricate labyrinth of bay and creek and island and isthmus which give its distinguishing features to this curiously indented part of the Scottish coast.

The next day, Thursday, broke bright and tranquil, and the sea lay without a ripple, mirroring in its clear depths the rocky promontories which everywhere rise from these deep waters. The *Victoria* and *Albert* was early under way; and, leaving on the left hand the shores of Jura—threading in the passage a gay flotilla of fishing boats—and sighting the mountains of Colonsay and Islay, rising cloud-like from the sea, approached by breakfast time the pretty and sheltered Bay of Oban.

The Royal yacht steamed slowly round the bay, under a salute from a battery stationed upon the heathy slopes which back the town of Oban. The whole scene was very beautiful. The flotilla of slowly-moving steamers, the crowded shores, the crescent-shaped town, the crowning heights, and the ancient feudal stronghold, all together made up the materials of a very beautiful picture.

Leaving Oban, the Squadron stood down the Sound of Mull, a long deep arm of the sea, fringed with wild and desolate mountains. Here lies the ledge of rocks on which Maclean of Duart left his wife to be drowned by the rising tide, when she was rescued by her brother's galley, which happened to be passing just at the critical moment. The relative of the injured lady took quick revenge, for he stabbed Maclean at the Court of Holyrood. Further on, upon the left hand side, we pass the hidden little town of Tobermory, nestled in a snug bay, and defended from Atlantic surges by a rocky island, which forms a capital natural breakwater. A frigate and a man-of-war steamer lay in the bay; and, as the *Victoria* and *Albert* passed, the thunder of their guns reverberated from the heights around, and the volumes of white smoke which rose above the hills, permitted the Royal party to catch but an indistinct glimpse of the little town which lines the beach and straggles upwards upon the cliffs behind. In this bay one of the last surviving ships of the Invincible Armada was accidentally blown up. From time to time fragments of the wreck, and small brass guns, have been recovered by diving. A few miles more steaming and we begin to feel the never-ceasing undulations of the open ocean; for, after passing, on one hand, the savage rocks of Ardnarmurchan, the most westerly cape of the mainland of Scotland; and, on the other, the low heathy tongue of land called the Point of Calliach—an old haunt, by the way, of the poet Campbell—we find ourselves in the open Atlantic. Steering in the direction of Staffa, the high hills of Skye appear far astern; Rum and Eigg fling their brown masses above the sea; while, here and there, an unnamed islet—a mere bead of brown rock—appears strung upon the line of the horizon.

The Freshinish Islands form a group worthy of a moment's remark, from the terraced and regularly ledged appearance of the rock, of which they are composed. One of them is called the Dutchman's Cap. The name will give an idea of the form, particularly if it be universally known and universally true that all Dutchmen's caps are made with a very broad brim and a very high conical crown.

And now Staffa appears, at first sight, a flat uninteresting island, in no way distinguished from any of its less celebrated companions. It is as you round the eastern extremity that its famed peculiarities burst into view. The visit of the Queen to the Cave was really a very pleasing sight; a long undulating swell rolled in unbroken ridges from seawards, tumbling, in glistening foam, over the slimy and pointed rocks, and causing the fleet of steamers to rise and fall with that peculiarly graceful motion which the swell of the ocean alone imparts to shipping. The Queen, in her barge, rowed right into the cave—a solemn and an echoing place. I saw the entrance of the Royal party from a little distance, and will not readily forget its features—the over-hanging, iron-coloured, rusty-looking rock; the upright ledges and pillars which support the crowning masses of cliff; the dark tunnel-like opening of the cavern, with its streaked and irregular roof of hanging stalactites, and pointed wedges, and jutting peaks of stone; and its side ledges and shelves of broken pillars; and its echoing foaming flood of green heaving water, moving, in broken ridges, into the dim interior of the cave, and sweeping, with the dark shadow, the swinging barge which conveyed the Queen.

Around lay the *Scourge*, the *Victoria* and *Albert*, and the *Fairy*, with the *Dolphin*, the *Edinburgh Castle*, and the *Queen of Beauty*—passenger boats which accompanied the Royal Squadron.

Iona was the next point visited. The Queen did not land here, but Prince Albert did; and walked, attended by the islanders in a body—the chief men among them carrying willow wands (was there not some-

thing beautifully primitive in this?)—to see the ruins of the religious building, the cloisters and the towers which St. Columba founded, and beneath which matins and vespers were sung long ere the Cross became the symbol of Britain's faith.

From Iona, the Squadron returned to Mull, and dropped anchor for the night in the bay of Tobermory.

The next day saw the termination of the northward voyage. Despite a blustering and rainy morning, the fleet steamed up Loch Linne to Fort William. But little could be seen of the coast. The rain came down heavily; the fifth was marked by bars of foam, and the mountain slopes stretched upwards until they were lost in the driving mist. The day, however, cleared up towards the afternoon, and all was prepared for the landing. The good folks of Fort William—a straggling, poverty stricken-looking village—had mustered in force around the pier. There were triumphal arches, and a tartan-covered pathway up to the main street, but the Queen did not go ashore. The *Victoria* and *Albert* blew her steam off, and the *Fairy* conveyed the Prince down to the mouth of that valley of savage aspect and tearful recollections—Glencoe.

The next day was worse than its predecessor. The rain fell in bucketfuls; the mist came far down the mountain sides; and, altogether, it was true Lochabar weather. By breakfast time, however, the Royal Party were ashore, having landed amid the cheering of the Highlanders and the yelling of their abominable bagpipes.

The road to Ardverikie lies amid naked, sterile wastes of moor and mountain, and the day was well advanced ere the Queen had traversed the thirty miles which lie between Fort William and the lonely shooting-box, where Cluny Macpherson, the chieftain of the district, was waiting, with a goodly muster of drenched clansmen, to give Royalty a Highland Welcome.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"G. A. H."—You are quite right. *Enigma* No. 192, by "J. N.," can be solved in three moves. The author has omitted two or three Pawns, which enabled him to prolong the *Mate* to five.

"C. R. L."—The idea of your last Problem is certainly ingenious; but the *Mate* can be effected in fewer moves, if we are not much mistaken. One method is as follows:—1. R to Q 5th (ch); 2. R to Q 4th (ch); 3. K to Q 3d. Black's best move is then—3. B takes K P; whereon the *Rook* again checks at Q B 5th, and then P takes P, *Mate*.—Q. E. D.

"C. W. R."—The solution of *Enigma* No. 193 is this:—1. B to Q Kt 8th; 2. Kt to Kt 4th (ch); 3. K to Q 5th; 4. P to K 5th; 5. B to Q 7th, *Mate*.

"Black Letter."—By far the most perfect and comprehensive catalogue of Chess Bibliography is that just published in Vienna, with the following title:—"LITERATUR DES SCHACHSPIELS. Gesammelt, geordnet und mit Anmerkungen herausgegeben von ANTON SCHMID, Custos der K. K. Hofbibliothek." This work can be obtained through Messrs. Williams and Norgate, the Foreign Booksellers, of Henrietta-street, Covent Garden.

"F. C."—We regret to say there is no likelihood of such an event.

"H. S. H." *Dumfries*.—There is always good play to be found at *Ries' Grand Cigar Divan*; and you will have no difficulty in obtaining access to either of the Metropolitan Chess Clubs.

"L. B."—Your solution of Problem No. 183 is correct, although not quite so elegant as the author's.

"H. J. C. A."—Our best thanks are yours for the acceptable budget of elegant Problems placed at our command.

"S. S. W."—1. We know of no satisfactory defence to the Evans' Gambit. 2. Of the players named, we should say Cochrane, Horwitz, Kieseritzky, and Harrwitz. The two others name are certainly inferior.

"P. T. B."—All the games in the several matches named will be found in Vol. 7 of "The Chess Player's Chronicle."

"M. P."—We have no leisure to examine Solutions of Problems which appeared months ago. As to the emendations of those more recently published, which you have troubled us to examine, they are simply ridiculous.

"A. Z. B. Y."—Your Problem shall have due attention.

"A. B. S."—*Rothenell*.—The Solution is correct. Your Problems are under consideration.

"B. H. B."—Assuredly "A." could Castle under the circumstances. See the Laws of Chess in the recently-published "Handbook."

"I. J. L."—They shall be examined.

"L. N. G."—It is a question we should hesitate to ask any publisher; but you may be less scrupulous, and can inquire for yourself.

Solutions by "E. G. D.," "F. C.," "G. A. H.," "Silberpen," "R. M. T.," "Jadoue," "H. S. H.," "Sopraccito," "Styk," "A. B. S.," "W. H. G.," "Mr. Bύμλας," "G. A. H.," are correct.

GAMBIT PLAYED BY MR. STAUNTON AND MR. C. KENNY,

The former giving his Queen's Rook.

(Remove Black's Q's Rook from the Board.)

BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. K.)
1. K P two	K P two	20. Q takes B	B to K B 4th
2. K B P two	P takes P	21. Q to her 4th (ch)	K to R 2d
3. K Kt to B 3d	K Kt P two	22. P takes P	R to K Kt sq
4. B to Q B 4th	B to K Kt 2d	23. Q B to K B 4th	Q B P one
5. Q B P one	K R P one	24. B to Q R 4th (e)	Q to K 4th
6. Castles	Q P one	25. Q to K B 2d	Q to K B sq
7. Q P two	Q Kt to B 3d	26. Q Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K Kt 3d (f)
8. Q Kt to R 3d	K Kt to K 2d	27. Q to K 5th	Kt to R sq
9. K Kt P one	P to K Kt 5th	28. Q to K 6th (ch)	Kt takes B
10. Kt to K R 4th	P to K B 6th	29. B to K 5th (ch)	K takes R
11. Q to Q Kt 3d	Castles	30. Q takes Kt (ch)	R takes Kt
12. Q to her B 2d (a)	K to R sq	31. Q Kt takes B	Q takes Q
13. K R P one	K B P two (b)	32. Q takes R (ch)	R to K Kt 4th
14. P takes K Kt P	P takes K P (c)	33. Kt takes Q	K takes P
15. P to K Kt 5th	Q P one	34. Kt to R 4th	Q takes P
16. K B to Q Kt 5th	B to K R 6th	35. B to Q sq	K P one
17. R to K B 2d	Kt takes Q P	36. K to R 3rd	K B P one
18. P takes Kt	B takes P		
19. K to R 2d (d)	B takes R		

(a) In anticipation of White's play on Q Kt to R 4th. (b) Well played.
(c) This enables White to consolidate his Pawns in the centre, and shut out the action of his opponent's forces on the K's side.
(d) This gains Black a move, as after the exchange of Pieces, it leaves White's Q B attacked.
(e) Better to K B sq—perhaps.
(f) This loses a Piece, but is the best play now (standing).

EVANS' GAMBIT, BETWEEN MR. HARRWITZ AND MR. S.—S, ONE OF THE ABLEST PLAYERS IN THE METROPOLIS.

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. K P two	K P two	12. B takes Kt	P takes B
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	13. Q Kt to Q 2d	Castles
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	14. Q R to K sq	K to R sq
4. Q Kt P two	B takes Kt P	15. K to R sq	Q B P one
5. Q B P one	B to Q R 4th	16. K B P two	Q P two
6. Castles	B to Q Kt 3d	17. P takes P (in pass- ing)	Q takes P
7. Q P two	Q to K 2d	18. Kt to K 4th	Q to K Kt 3d
8. Q P takes P	Q Kt takes P	19. K R to B 3d	K B P two (b)
9. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt	20. Kt to Q 2d	Q to K B 3d
10. Q to her Kt 3d	Q to K 2d	21. B to K 6th (c)	R to K sq
11. K P one (a)	K Kt to R 3d		

And White resigns.

(a) White's attack looks promising from this point, but it is not really so formidable as it appears.
(b) Black defends this game after the opening moves (which are not quite *secundum artem*) in a very able manner.
(c) This is fatal. R to K R 3d, followed by Kt to K B 3d, would still have kept the attack in White's hands.

ANOTHER SPECIMEN OF THIS BEAUTIFUL OPENING, BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. K P two	K P two	27. Q takes Kt	K R P two
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3rd	28. K B P two (c)	Q to K Kt 3d
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	29. R to K B 3d	R checks
4. Q Kt P two	B takes P	30. K to R 2nd	Q to K Kt sq
5. Q B P one	B to Q R 4th	31. Q to K B 3d	R to K 7th (ch)
6. Castles	B to Q Kt 3d	32. K to R sq	Q to Q sq
7. Q P two	P takes P	33. K Kt P one	K R P one
8. P takes P	Q P one	34. K Kt P one	K to Kt sq
9. Q P one	Kt to K 2d	35. Kt to R 6th (ch)	K to B 3d
10. K P one	Q B to K Kt 5th	36. Q to Q B 4th	R checks
11. Q B to Kt 2d	P takes P	37. K to R 2d	Q to K 2d
12. B takes P	K Kt to B 3d	38. P takes P	Q takes P
13. B takes Kt	P takes B	39. Q to Q Kt 4th (ch)	Q to K 2d
14. K R P one	B takes Kt	40. Q takes Q (ch)	K takes Q
15. Q takes B	Castles	41. Kt to B 5th (ch)	K to B 3d
16. Q Kt to B 3d (a)	Kt to K Kt 3d	42. Kt takes P	R to Q 8th
17. Kt to K 4th	K to Kt 2d	43. K to Kt 3d	R takes P
18. Q to K R 5th	Q to K 2d	44. K to Kt 4th	B to Q R 4th
19. Kt to K Kt 3d	Q to K 4th	45. Q R P one	R to Q B 4th
20. Q to K B 5th (ch)	K to R sq	46. R to Q Kt 3d	Q Kt P one
21. Kt to K sq	Q to K B 5th	47. Kt to K B 5th	R takes P
22. B to Q 3d	Q to K Kt 4th (b)	48. R takes R	B takes R
23. Q to Q sq	Q R to K sq	49. K R P one	Q Kt P two
24. K to R sq	Kt to K B 5th	50. K R P one	B to K B
25. K Kt P one	Kt takes B	51. K R P one	K to Kt 3d
26. R takes R	R takes R		And wins.

(a) He declines taking the offered Pawn from apprehension of its costing his own Queen's Pawn.
(b) Here Black plays extremely well.
(c) Throughout this game the attack and defence are conducted with uncommon skill and action, and afford an instructive lesson to inexperienced practitioners.

GAME IN THE MATCH BETWEEN CAPTAIN KENNEDY AND A BRILLIANT PLAYER OF THE LONDON CHESS CLUB.

WHITE (Capt. K.)	BLACK (Mr. —)	WHITE (Capt. K.)	BLACK (Mr. —)
1. K P two	K P two	14. Q Kt to K 3d	Q to Q B 2d
2. K Kt to B 3d	K Kt to B 3d	15. Q B to K 3d	Q B to Q 2d
3. Q B P one	K Kt to B 3d	16. Q to Q 2d	Q R to Q sq
4. Q P two	K Kt takes P	17. K B to Q B 2d (b)	K B takes R
5. Q P takes P	K B to Q B 4th	18. K B P takes B	Q Kt to K 2nd
6. K B to Q B 4th	Castles	19. Q to Q 3d	K Kt P one
7. Castles	K B to Q Kt 3d	20. K Kt to Q 4th	Q to Q Kt 3d
8. Q to Q 31 (K Kt to Q B 4th	21. K R to K B 6th (c)	Q to Q B 2d
9. Q to Q B 1	K Kt to K 3d	22. Q Kt to K B 5th (d)	K Kt takes Q Kt
10. K B to Q 31	K R P one	23. Kt takes P	Q Kt P takes K
11. Q Kt to Q 2d	Q P one	24. Q takes Kt	Kt to K Kt 2d (e)
12. P takes P	P takes P	25. Q to K R 7th	
13. Q Kt to K 4th	Q P one		

(a) This is not a good move.
(b) Q B takes K R P would have been more attacking, and could have been safely made.
(c) Well played.
(d) This is decisive. Whether Black take the Kt, or decline it, the attack can no longer be resisted.
(e) His best play was Kt to K Kt 4th, in which case the following would have been the termination:—

25. R to K Kt 6th (ch)	P takes R	29. R to K B sq (ch)	K to his 3rd
26. Q takes P (ch)	K R P one	30. Q to K Kt 8th (ch)	Q to his 2d or 4th
27. Q takes P (ch)	K R P one	31. Q to K Kt 7th (ch)	K is moved
28. Q takes Kt (ch)	K to B 2nd (best)	32. It takes R and wins.	

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 187.

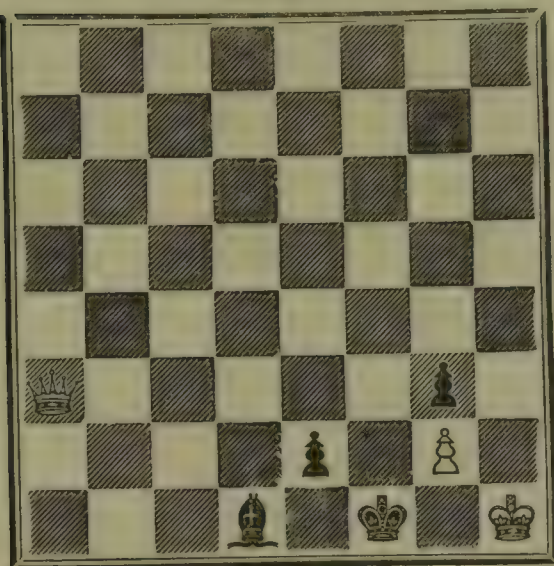
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q Kt 3d (ch)	K to Q 3d	4. P to B 8th, becoming a Kt (ch)	K to Q 4th
2. K B P takes P (ch)	K to Q 2d		
3. B to K 6th (ch)	K takes B	5. P to Q B 4th—Mate	

PROBLEM, No. 188.

By HERR KLING.

White to play and mate in six moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

(HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.)

No. 197.—By Mr. F. J. D. C.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his 2nd	K at his 3rd	B at Q B 2d	B at Q B 4th
Q at K R 5th	R at K R 3d	Ps at K Kt 4th, K B 2d, and Q B 3d	Ps at K R 2d, K B 3rd, and K 2d
B at K Kt 3d	R at Q B 3d		

White to play, and Mate in three moves.

No. 198.—By Mr. A. L., of Holkham.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R sq	K at Q R 6th	B at Q Kt 7th	
R at Q Kt 8th	P at Q B 6th	P at Q B 2nd	

White to play, and Mate in five moves.

No. 199.—By Mr. C. E. R., of Clifton.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R 6th	K at his sq	Ps at K 5th	
B at Q Kt 6th	Ps at K B 2d, K 2d, and K 3rd	Ps at K R 6th, K B 6th, and Q Kt 4th	
Kt at K R 7th			

White, playing first, gives mate in four moves.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THE SELF-ACCUSED MURDERER.—Last Saturday, John Ramsay, a respectable dressed man, aged twenty-nine, described in the calendar as a cheesemonger, was charged, upon his own confession, with the wilful murder of Henry Williams, on the third of November, 1844.—Mr. Bodkin stated the case to the Jury. The learned counsel said, it was in consequence of a statement made some short time since by the prisoner himself, that the present inquiry became necessary. He made a voluntary confession that he was the murderer of a gentleman named Williams, as far back as the month of November, 1844. It would appear, shortly after the death of the deceased, an inquiry took place before the Coroner, which the prisoner attended. After a lengthened investigation, the Jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and stated that there was no evidence whatever against the prisoner. In the beginning of the last month, however, the young man at the bar, about twelve o'clock at night, went into a public-house in the City in a state of intoxication, and said that he was the person who murdered Mr. Williams nearly three years since. In consequence of this statement the prisoner was taken into custody, and inquiries of considerable length entered into at the police court, the result of which was, that he was committed for trial on a charge of murder.—After evidence had been called, Mr. Justice Erle made an intimation that, in his opinion, the death was caused accidentally while the deceased was in a state of intoxication. The prisoner was then acquitted.

SHOOTING THE MURDERER.—William Sheen, forty-nine, described as a wheelwright, was charged with feloniously cutting and wounding Mary Ann Sullivan, with intent to do her grievous bodily harm. The prisoner has obtained a dreadful notoriety from the circumstance of his having, nearly twenty years ago, murdered his own child by severing the head from its body; but upon that occasion he escaped from all punishment, owing to a flaw in the indictment. Since that period the unhappy man appears to have pursued a completely reckless career, and he has been repeatedly in custody upon charges of violence and outrage, but he has hitherto escaped without any material punishment. In the present case, he was charged with having, in a fit of drunken passion, thrust a knife into the arm of a woman; but she did not appear to give evidence against him. The fact, however, was proved by another witness named Jackson, who also stated that both the parties were drunk and very violent when the occurrence happened.—The Jury found the prisoner guilty of an aggravated assault, and he was sentenced to be kept to hard labour for twelve calendar months.

SENDING THREATENING LETTERS.—On Monday Henry Joseph Killenby, a youth of 18, compositor, was indicted for feloniously sending a letter threatening to murder Elizabeth Spriggs. The facts of the case were very recently mentioned in our Police Report. The prisoner was tried in this Court, about eighteen months ago, upon a charge of feloniously attempting to administer poison to a person named Cloutier, by sending a quantity of oxalic acid in a letter to her; and, on that occasion, it appeared that a great deal of alarm and excitement had been created in the borough of Southwark, in consequence of a number of letters, all containing poison, having been sent to other persons. Upon that occasion the prisoner was convicted, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment; and, it appeared, that, very soon after he obtained his liberty, he sent a letter to the mother of the prosecutrix, in which he made a distinct declaration that he would murder her daughter, and that she should be in her grave before two months expired. When the prisoner was apprehended, he admitted having written the letter, but said he did not mean any harm. The defence set up for the prisoner was the same as on the former occasion, that his mind had been perverted by reading romances and extravagant tales, published in one of the cheap periodicals, and that he was himself desirous of being considered a hero, or, at all events, a very extraordinary person, and that he was not actuated by any real intention to injure the prosecutrix. The Jury found the prisoner "Guilty." The Recorder sentenced the prisoner to be kept to hard labour for twelve months, and during that period to be once publicly whipped. The learned Judge told the prisoner that although he might have fancied that he had acted like a hero, he would find that all his heroism had ended in a whipping at the cart's tail. The prisoner did not seem at all to relish the prospect of the flogging.

THE KNOWSLEY MURDER.—This dreadful case, where a man in a state of furious insanity killed a girl by tearing the scalp from her head, is probably in the recollection of our readers. At the Liverpool Assizes, Mr. Burke, the counsel for the prosecution, moved for, and obtained, a postponement of the trial, in consequence

FLYING SHEETS FROM A TRAVELLING CONTRIBUTOR.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

BRUSSELS, August 24th.

Destiny, and a train of the *Chemin de Fer du Nord*, brought me to this, the capital of, next to England, the greatest town of European industry; and, for its many attractions and amusements, proudly named, by the Belgians, *La Petite Paris*. As one should always bless the bridge that carries one over, it is right to say a word of the extreme comfort, and the studious civility, which attend travellers on that railway, as, indeed, on most railways on the Continent. Here there is no ascending scale of civility, from gentle rudeness towards a third-class passenger up to servility towards one who pays first-class fare; but, on the contrary, the same uniform politeness to all. The superior courtesy and consideration for the feelings of the people which characterise both the French and the Belgian Governments, is also shown in the fittings-up of the carriages and the general accommodation afforded to the travellers, without reference to the price they may have paid. These are praised fairly due to the French and Belgian railway system, but I cannot say much for their speed. The train by which I came was an "express" train; we did not stop at all from Paris to Amiens (about 90 miles), yet it took us eleven hours and a half to do a distance of little more than 230 miles! This is about twenty miles an hour on the average, including ten minutes at Creil, where the passengers alight, and promenade *à fresco*; twenty minutes at Amiens, for refreshment; and ten at Valenciennes, for ditto, and the examination of small baggage, if you wish it. The large baggage is all examined when you arrive at Brussels, and the *douaniers* show the utmost civility. In fact, it is this excessive politeness of the people that makes their railway travelling so slow. Bowing, taking off hats, and the practice of small *politesse*, seems to be a part of life's business to a Frenchman; and, on a railway, the very place where time should be economised, this habit seems to run to excess. The Chairman even bows to the Director, the Director to the Superintendent, the Superintendent to the policeman! The money-taker bows to the passenger, and so does the porter, *not for money*. As a train starts from the terminus, all the guards bow to all the porters, who return the salute; and as it passes the stations, though only for an instant, all the officials of the train bow to all the officials of the station, who courteously return the salute. The stoker, as they start, bows to the engine-driver, who does the same towards the stoker in his turn; and the drivers and stokers of opposite trains salute as they pass each other on the way. Nay, the very trains themselves seem infected by this national peculiarity; for, no sooner are the several whistles of an up and down train mutually heard, than the speed is slackened, they pass each other at a slow walking pace, and the great asthmatic monsters of brass and fire and smoke, belch forth intermittently something that the imagination transforms into a mutual greeting!

Brussels, as many of your readers know, is well described when spoken of as a sort of miniature Paris. Here, if you have not all the grander features which render the French capital so admirable, you have, at least, many of its beauties concentrated in a smaller space. The fine, quaint old houses and buildings of the ancient city, loaded with that profusion of ornament, those clusters of windows, and accumulations of peak-like roofs, which mark the architecture of the middle ages, contrast, in most picturesque fashion, with the gay and glittering shops and the more modern style of the new town. The new and extensive city which is springing up around the Park and the Houses of Representatives, contains immense masses of really magnificent streets; and the interior decorations of the Houses are in the highest style of luxury and elegance. The richer members of the middle classes live in a state of splendour almost princely; and the general conditions of life are very similar to those of Paris. Brussels life is very nearly as much an out-of-doors life as that of the great centre of European gaiety. There are restaurants and cafés and estaminets, as in Paris, and public promenades, where the inhabitants take their open air amusements and refreshments, very similar to the Boulevards or the Champs Elysées. On every Sunday, too, from the spring to the end of the autumn, at the villages around Brussels, there are held *fêtes*, which are attended from curiosity by the Bruxellois, and which are exactly like those held in the neighbourhood of Paris. One of these *fêtes* is very similar to an English fair, but without the drunkenness and low debauchery which too often disgrace the amusements of the lower, and even some of the middle, classes in England.

Shows of all sorts, horsemanship, conjurors, booths, *cafés*, beer and spirit shops, and pavilions for dancing, and over all the deafening roar of speaking-trumpets and the discordant contentions of rival bands—all these create a temporary illusion, and you might almost fancy for the moment, that you were in England. But there is a total difference in the conduct of the people. There is an innocent gaiety, an enjoyment without uproar or disturbance, which in England you look for in vain. There are no less than six theatres open in Brussels. At the head of them stands the Theatre Royal in the Place de la Monnaie, where perform the admirable singers and band known in London as the "Brussels Company." Do you remember the ill-luck they had last season, when they were over with us? Almost every night there was an apology or a failure on the score of illness. Well, the same fatality attaches to them just at present, here. Madame Villiamy Laborde is absent from illness; and last night, during the performance of "Robert le Diable," Zelger (the fine basso who was so liked in London), was obliged to crave the indulgence of the audience in the great scene of the third act, and an apology was tendered for Mons. Laborde, who, however, sung and acted admirably nevertheless.

There are two things in Brussels which no English traveller should omit to see. The first is a new arcade, called Les Galeries de St. Hubert. It is erected "on the lines" of a street, called St. Hubert; and is, without exception, the most enormous thing of the kind in Europe. All the "passages" of Paris are mere courts, compared with it. Fancy Burlington Arcade multiplied by twenty or thirty, and you have some idea of the size; but the chief beauty of the edifice consists in the grandeur and elegance of its proportions. It is as high as a four or five-storied house, as wide as an ordinary street, and it is covered, to the length of nearly a quarter of a mile, by an arch of glass, like a conservatory. It is filled with brilliant shops; and it also contains within its precincts an Opera House, called the Opera Comique, recently opened, where excellent performances are given. The arcade is built by a Société Anonyme; to whom, however, the town of Brussels has guaranteed, in case of failure, four per cent. It has been open about a fortnight. No Englishman should fail to include this in his tour through the city.

The other great object of interest at the present time is the *Grand Exposition des produits de l'Industrie Belge*. This exhibition takes place, under Royal authority, every six years, and it consists of specimens of the ingenuity of the Belgians in every branch of the national manufacture. I assure you that it is in the highest degree interesting and instructive—delightful alike to the sight-seer and the man of Science. There is here every variety in the productions of industry, from the gigantic railway engine made by a Cockerell at Seraing, down to the web-like Brussels lace, which is valued at £140, English, to 1 lb. weight. There is a handkerchief, made for a French Princess, which is worth £240! The exhibition gives a very high idea of the advancement of the Belgians. As I know that the readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS take a great interest in such matters, should no better subject arise I shall advert to some of the inventions in my next letter. Meanwhile, let any Englishman coming to, or passing near, Brussels, go to the *Exposition*—he will be well repaid for his loss of time and trouble.

PRINCE ALBERT'S BIRTHDAY.—Thursday was the anniversary of the birth of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and was observed in the metropolis with the usual rejoicings. In the evening the Royal tradesmen illuminated their houses.

THE CHINESE SHIP.—The Chinese junk, which is on her way to this country, does not bring any cargo of a merchantable description from China. She is understood to have nothing on board of Chinese production of the kind but her own gear and some articles for exhibiting purposes, entirely connected with and having relation to the vessel herself and the mode of her management, and, we believe, that on this account, a special application has been made to the Government by parties having advice of her intended arrival and interested in the affair, as to the mode of her giving the usual official notification of report and entry, with the revenue authorities, when such is the case.

SHAKESPEARE'S HOUSE.—A London Committee was formed, on Thursday last, at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street, for the purpose of raising a subscription for the purchase of the house at Stratford, traditionally reported to have been the house in which the poet was born, and in which he is known to have lived during the greater part of his boyhood. Mr. J. Payne Collier was in the chair, and the meeting was attended by Mr. Charles Kemble, Professor Tom Taylor, Mr. Peter Cunningham, &c. Subscriptions are received by Mr. Cunningham, Treasurer to the Shakespeare Society, and by Mr. Rodd, agent to the Shakespeare Society, 9, Great Newport-street, Long-acre.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

On Saturday night, the after-season at this theatre closed with *Mlle. Lind's* matchless performance of *Amina*, in "La Sonnambula," and the ballet of "Le Jugement de Paris." The house was crowded to suffocation; and *Mlle. Lind* was received with, if possible, increased intensity of applause, from first to last; and the *cantatrice* was called again and again before the curtain—as if to defer for a few moments the leave-taking. At the close of the opera, "God save the Queen" was sung; the whole audience standing, when the appearance of the house was extremely brilliant.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The subscription season terminated on Saturday evening, with Rossini's "Semiramide." After the opera, the National Anthem was performed by the orchestra, the military band on the stage, and the entire vocal strength of the company—*Mlle. Steffanoni*, *Mlle. Alboni*, and *Madame Grisi* singing each a verse. The ovations to the artists were most fervent, Costa being included in the calls before the curtain.

On Tuesday and Wednesday evenings extra performances were given at reduced prices, in order, as the advertisement stated, to afford the general public the opportunity of seeing the new and beautiful theatre, and of hearing the fine *ensemble* in the execution. It was originally intended only to have given one night; but, as every available space was let on Monday afternoon, it was resolved to try another for the overflow. Tuesday's house was enormous; Wednesday's was not so good, but still great. "La Donna del Lago" was given on the former night; and "Le Nozze di Figaro," with the last act of "Maria di Rohan," on the latter. *Grisi*, *Alboni*, *Steffanoni*, *Corbari*, *Madame Ronconi*, *Marini*, *Rovero*, *Tamburini*, *Mario*, *Bellini*, *Ronconi*, *Tagliafico*, *Tully*, *Lavi*, *Ley*, *Placinti*

tni, &c., sang in the National Anthem. The audience bestowed cordial cheering on the great artists, Costa being again summoned to receive the acknowledgments of the amateurs for his musical triumphs this season.

The campaign of 1847 is thus over. It opened on the 6th of April with Rossini's "Semiramide." The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS afforded a notion of the splendid temple of art created by Albano's genius within the short space of four months. The works produced have been seventeen in number. The "Due Foscarini" and "Ernani" of Verdi were given each twice, but were not generally liked. Of Bellini's operas the "Sonnambula" was played four times, the "Puritani" four times, and "Norma" four times. Donizetti's works were—"Lucrezia Borgia" nine times, "Maria di Rohan" three, "Lucia" three, "Elisir d'Amore" once, and "Anna Bolena" three times. Five operas of Rossini were brought out, namely—"L'Italiana in Algeri" three times, "Semiramide" eight times, "La Gazza Ladra" three, "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" five times, and "La Donna del Lago" four times. Of Mozart's *chef-d'oeuvres* there were two—"Il Don Giovanni," represented four times, and "Lo Nozze di Figaro" six times. All these productions had to be mounted with new scenery, dresses, &c.; and it may be conceived, therefore, that the labours of the season have been immense for the Musical Director (Mr. Costa), the scene painters, Grieve and Telbin, and the *Costumière*, Mrs. Bailey.

It has been agreed on all hands that, in respect to the perfection of the *ensemble*, the performances have been unprecedented. The "Giovanni," the "Nozze," the "Donna del Lago," the "Semiramide," the "Lucrezia," the "Anna Bolena," the "Gazza Ladra," the "Barbiere," the "Norma," &c., will not be easily forgotten, for their wonderful artistic combinations. Great attention had been paid to the choral department, under Signor Bonconsigli's direction; good musicians being chosen, the part singing was unexceptionable. If pains be taken to improve their acting, another important improvement will be gained. The orchestra has been pronounced by Spohr, Mendelssohn, Verdi, Thalberg, Sir G. Smart, Sir H. K. Bishop, and other eminent professors, to be the finest ever collected within the walls of any lyric theatre.

Of the artists new to this country, Albani created the greatest sensation. Her male characters were *Arsace*, in "Semiramide," "Don Carlos," in "Ernani," "Orsini," in "Lucrezia," "Smeaton," in "Anna Bolena," "De Gondi," in "Maria di Rohan," "Pippo," in "La Gazza Ladra," "Malcolm," in "La Donna del Lago," and "Cherubino," in the "Nozze." Her only female parts were *Isabella* in "L'Italiana," and *Rosina* (in consequence of Madame Persiani's illness), in "Il Barbiere." In all the varied rôles Albani achieved signal triumphs, astonishing the musician by the perfect ease and purity of her style, and the wonderful extent of her register, and delighting every hearer by the indescribable charm of her voice. Monied accents fall from her lips; the ear is not only excited, but the heart is moved. In any passage where pathos is required, Albani brings tears into all eyes. If the Royal Italian Opera had only introduced this incomparable contralto, then would it have been entitled to the success it has deservedly met with. *Mlle. Steffanoni* has also made a successful debut. Young and beautiful, with a voice of great compass, and full of dramatic energy, she will be an acceptable addition to the *prima donna* of the second rank. The first appearance of *Salvi*, the celebrated tenor, was another highly-judicious engagement. *Lavi* has a good voice, and will be useful as a second tenor. *Tully* and *Placinti*, the other new tenors, were novelties. *Marini*, the *basso profondo*, is a great artist, in every sense of the word. He has one of the most superb organs ever heard, but his intonation is exceedingly uncertain. Sublime in his *beaux monens*, he is intolerable, when his voice gets flat. *Morre* is an admirable comic bass, one who will gain considerably on an English public, when he is better understood. *Pietro Ley*, the other *basso comico*, was a failure. *Tagliafico* is an excellent *basso*, and *Polonini* as a *basso secondo*, with his deep-toned voice, has been of great service. *Mlle. Bellini* and *Mlle. Angelina*, as secondary ladies, were of no importance.

We have gone through the list of artists never before heard in this country, and it results that they compose a distinct and effective *troupe* of itself. The artists who were known already to the public were *Grisi*, *Madame Persiani*, *Madame Ronconi*, *Madame Bellini*, *Mlle. Corbari*, *Mario*, *Ronconi*, and *Tamburini*. *La Diva* has acted and sung this season with unparalleled brilliancy and effect. Her *Norma*, *Lucrezia*, *Semiramide*, *Susanna*, *Anna Bolena*, *Donna Anna*, *Elena*, &c., have been a series of unexampled triumphs. *Madame Ronconi*, although she has failed on the stage, proved herself to be a good concert-room singer. *Mlle. Corbari* has much improved this season. *Mario* is still the prince of tenors. *Tamburini* has proved that he cannot be replaced in *Don Giovanni*, the Count, in the "Nozze," *Assur*, *Riccardo*, the *Sergeant*, in the "Elisir," &c. He is a most admirable artist. *Ronconi*, in the opposite parts of the "Barber," and of *Cherubino*, in "Maria di Rohan," created an equal sensation. He is a wonderful actor, and although uncertain in his singing, has some exquisite moments when excited by a strong dramatic situation.

The season has been financially, as well as artistically, triumphant, despite of many unfortunate contrarieties. Mr. Beale is now actively engaged for the campaign of 1848. His integrity, activity, conciliatory manners, and his practical knowledge of music, render him eminently qualified to conduct the administrative portion; and, with such a musical chief as Costa, there can be no doubt that progress will be the word. *Mme. Castellan* has been engaged in addition to the present *troupe*, which is to be still further strengthened for the season of 1848. Conceiving that this undertaking has promoted art, and has introduced fresh sources of musical gratification in this country, we wish it every success that honourable enterprise ought to enjoy.

SADLER'S WELLS.

This pleasant suburban temple of the legitimate drama reopened its doors on Monday to an eager crowd of worshippers, with Shakspeare's "Cymbeline." It is curious that this play, which seems to contain within itself all the elements of dramatic success, should prove so unattractive upon the stage. Yet so it is: the interesting story, with innocence for a victim of successful villainy, yet ultimately triumphing—the noble and confiding husband—the plausible villain—and the most delightful of heroines, who has, moreover, the advantage of appearing in male attire, have always failed to command success for this piece, which has, in consequence, been rarely represented, and has never proved greatly attractive. Its production at Sadler's Wells is a right homage to its illustrious author; and has been managed with all that careful attention to effect, and to all the details of representation, which have accompanied every revival at this theatre.

The characters, as a whole, were well sustained—so well, indeed, as to call for no particular notice—and the absence of any stars was well compensated for by the sensible manner in which every line of the play was spoken. The scenery and dresses were in excellent taste, the groupings effective; and the play, which lasted nearly four hours, listened to throughout with attention by an evidently appreciating audience.

We must not omit to add that the old favourites of the theatre, who remain the same as last season, including Mr. Phelps (*Leonatus Posthumus*), Mr. G. Bennett (*Bolanus*), Mr. Scharf (*Cloten*), and others, were received with most encouraging applause; nor can we forget the interesting appearance of Miss Laura Addison as *Imogene*.

We have observed that the house was crowded; and more than one of our contemporaries have remarked on the number of books in the hands of the audience; so many, indeed, that the representation might have been taken for that of an opera or a French play. There was, however, little excuse for going without one; for on our way to the theatre, we noticed a small, neatly-printed copy of "Cymbeline," in the window of a periodical shop, labelled, "Performed at Sadler's Wells this evening. The play complete for a penny." Mr. Phelps has commenced well, and he has our best wishes for a successful season.

CREMORNE GARDENS.

The somewhat novel spectacle of a double balloon ascent took place on Monday in these grounds, and attracted many thousand people; indeed we have never seen the gardens so full. One of the balloons, the Victoria, was under the management of Mr. Green, and was a very handsome and new machine. The other, the Coronation, committed to the care of Mr. H. Green, was somewhat time-worn and weather-beaten, and, indeed, scarcely appeared air-worthy; but of this we suppose the aeronaut was the best judge. It was called a "balloon race," but the Victoria went off at least a minute before the other. The present was, however, a case in which there was no call back for a false start. Mr. Green was accompanied by two friends; but his brother went up alone, and had the misfortune to lose his guide-line, which he caught on a tree and broke, as he ascended. He, however, waved his cap as he got higher, to show his friends below that all was right. The afternoon was very windy, and the balloons swung about somewhat fearfully as they went up, taking a south-westerly direction. In the evening, the usual routine of amusements was gone through with success; and Laurent's spirited band attracted so many dancers, that the platform could not contain them. The arrangements here, however, require great alteration; the flooring is wretched, and the number of masters of the ceremonies is inadequate to the preservation of sufficient order. The platform should be raised off, like those at the *à fresco* balls of Paris; and none but those who were going to dance admitted within. Propriety would thus be enforced, and the comfort of all promoted.

On Monday next, the MARYLEBONE THEATRE will open for the season, under the management of Mrs. Warner, with "The Winter's Tale," and a farce. The greater part of the names on the bills are new to us; we, however, notice Mr. Graham, and Mr. H. Webb, a clever low comedian from the SWEET. An Address, written by Mr. Serle, will be spoken by Mrs. Warner. The attempt made to raise the character of the performances at this house is worthy of praise; and after the good results of the same line of management at SADLER'S WELLS, we have little doubt but that it will prove equally successful.

The LYCEUM prospects do not improve just at present; nor will they, we expect, until Madame Vestris takes the management. Old pieces alone, and those by no means remarkably good ones, are now seen in the bills; and nothing is underlined.

The forthcoming winter campaign will be one of considerable interest to playgoers; and the stoutest battles will be fought amongst the theatres for popularity. At present the run appears to be on the legitimate drama; but the Lyceum, Adelphi, and Surrey have not yet specified the exact nature of their intended performances. Meanwhile engagements are being made in all quarters, from the principals down to the *corps de ballet* and supernumeraries, and London promises to become as theatrical a city as Paris.

SURREY.

It is reported in the theatrical world that great changes are about to take place at this house. New management, a new company, and a new style of performances will distinguish the next season. This is, in a measure, to be desired; for, with the exception of the operatic productions, little has been brought out of late at the Surrey likely to aid it in gaining that position which, as one of the handsomest and most commodious theatres in London, and in the centre of a populous neighbourhood, it ought to occupy. Meanwhile, in the after season, the engage-



PARIS FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

ment of favourite performers from the higher class houses has proved very advantageous to the treasury. Of Mr. Buckstone's reception here we have already spoken; and now the Keeleys are, for another week, drawing capital houses. From Mr. Dance's clever piece, "The Dustman's Belle," which we noticed at length when produced at the Lyceum, and which is the first drama in the Surrey bills, we take an illustration, representing Ned (Mr. Keeley) and Sally (Mrs. Keeley), when speaking the following dialogue:—

Ned. That's nothing; if you had come a little sooner, you might have heard me give the health of one that I like a good deal better than Susan Rattler.

Sally. (angry) You're too bad for anything.—Who was it pray?

Ned. One Sally Bromley.

Sally. Who? me? me, Ned? me?

Ned. Yes, you, you jealous little hussey.

Sally. Well come, you're a good old fellow, after all.

The Lyceum burlesque of "Valentine and Orson" has been revived at the Surrey, somewhat altered and adapted to the present time. Amongst the new lines, those which gained the loudest applause were the following, when Valentine is exhibiting his spoils from the wars:—

King. What is that beam?

Val. The Yankees, sire, to chouse,

We carried off the whole of Shakespeare's house.

I know not how your Government will brook it;

But as they wouldn't buy it, why, I took it;

Also his head, (gives bust) the prize of our campaign.

You ne'er will look upon its like again!

And to plump little Miss Terrey, as the singing soubrette, Valentine observes,

And who are you, my fat and pretty crony?

Agatha. I am a singer, sir, my name's Alboni.

Val. That name! I wonder how you ever took it.

All bony you may be; but you don't look it.

This also brought down a shout of laughter. All the old music is preserved, with some new, Mrs. Keeley singing a parody on "The Standard Bearer" with great effect.

On Monday next, Mr. T. P. Cooke, and Mr. and Mrs. Honner, commence an engagement, when "My Poll and my Partner Joe," and "Blanche Heriot," will be revived.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

For morning dress, or evening promenade, preference is given to taffetas à mille raies, green and white, amaranth and white, chamois and white, rose and white, and blue and white. The redingotes are trimmed with ruches (bee-hives), pinked; the materials most in repute being printed tarlatans, grenadines, or bareges. We have remarked a beautiful toilette—a lilac robe, with three volants trimmed with ruches in ribbon to match; the corsage open in front, so as to show an embroidered muslin chemisette, trimmed with lace; chapeau of paille de riz, with two tufts of heartsease, placed very low, near the head-dress.

The coiffures for soirées and balls are caps, and crape, lace, paille de riz, with flowers, pearls, and feathers.

The toilettes we have engraved are—chapeau of white crape, with two feathers; robe of taffeta maure, trimmed with passementerie; corsage, half high; cachemere scarf.

Chapeau of paille de riz; robe of taffeta, with large stripes, rose and white; mantelet, grey.

FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

(From "Berger's Ladies' Gazette of Fashion.")

It is to the sea-side and the watering place that we must this month direct our attention. The style of early morning dress is nearly the same for both, a pelisse robe of Nankin, with a mantelet of the same; trimmed with fancy silk buttons down the front of the dress, and a row of fringe round the mantelet. If the morning is warm, the robe is of jaconet or cambric muslin; it is trimmed down the front with a narrow flounce, festooned at the edge. The corsage and sleeves of the Nankin dress are always tight; those of muslin or cambric, are made with the corsage full, and the sleeves demi large: the pardessus, worn with the latter, either a light scarf or a black silk mantelet. The head-dress is of a capote, of white or drab gros de Naples, or taffeta, a close shape, and the garniture of ribbon to correspond, sometimes with a small tuft of field flowers.

CHAPEAUX.—We may cite, as the latest novelties, chapeaux of white horse-hair lined with taffeta, and trimmed with a row of broad lace, retained at each side of the crown by a bouquet of half-blown roses, encircled with buds and foliage; horse-hair chapeaux are greatly in favour, and so are those of tissu de paille, mixed with horse-hair. Chapeaux of crape, trimmed with tulle, are also in vogue. Paille de riz continues in favour; feathers and flowers are in equal request for decorating it. Some of the most novel chapeaux are composed of alternate bands of rice straw and blonde. Silk chapeaux are not yet general: those most in request are decorated with lace fançons, thrown over the crown; the ends float on the brim; or form a knot, in which a flower is placed.

PARDESSUS of lace and muslin are still predominant. Silk ones are, however, by no means laid aside. Barege Shawls, too, are extensively seen. China crape ones are more in vogue, and will remain in favour during the early autumn; they are of a large size, and edged with long rich fringe. Pelisse Mantles, composed of green taffeta, and lined with white, will be much worn; they are of three-quarter length, and cut so as to sit easily round the upper part of the bust, and flow in easy folds from thence: a pelerine lappel encircles the neck, and descends to the centre of the breast where it ends in points, and is terminated by a fancy silk ornament, from which three tassels descend; a tight effile, of green and white, edges the lappel, and is surmounted by a narrow border of passementerie. The same style of trimming is continued down the fronts and bottom of the mantle, gradually increasing in breadth, till it nearly reaches the bottom, where it becomes very deep. Hanging sleeves of a large size, looped with tassels, complete the garniture.

ROBES: there is a great variety in the materials, but those of a half transparent kind still predominate. Silks, taffetas, and foulards are equally fashionable, though not so extensively seen. Barèges, muslins of new patterns, mousseline de soie, and white muslin, are also in vogue for the promenade. There is little alteration in form of dresses. The pelisse robe form is still the favourite. Passementerie is still used for trimmings. Dinner dresses have the corsages in general half high. The most elegant evening dresses are of Organdy, a double skirt over white taffeta; the second skirt, considerably shorter than the first, embroidered at each side, and round the border, in a wreath of small vine-leaves in various shades of green; the sides open nearly from the waist, but partially closed by ribbon, arranged in open lozenges, and terminated by a cluster of fringed ends; the first skirt terminated by a deep flounce, festooned with green; the low corsage forming a V in the centre, and trimmed with a Mechlin lace-pointed berthe. Short sleeves, edged with lace, and looped high over the silk ones by knots, with clusters of short ends of green ribbon.

CARS have lost nothing of their vogue: those for morning dress are of muslin, or a new kind of net called tulle d'Alençon. The style of trimming is of a very light description. We may cite, also, some Caps composed of blonde d'été, formed of a single piece, attached on each side by pink panaches, intermingled with Alpine moss. Another coiffure, which we can hardly style a Cap, is formed of a bandeau of gauze ribbon brochée, which serves to fix the six points of a foundation of blonde renaissance.

HEAD DRESSES of hair are always decorated with flowers, but of so many different kinds that we can scarcely say what are the most fashionable; perhaps we may give the palm to white hyacinths, camellias, narcissuses, pinks panaches, some rare exotics, and roses.

COLOURS same as last month.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

WOOTTON CHAPEL, GLOUCESTER.

This curious specimen of Norman architecture is situated at the north entrance to the City of Gloucester; it is attached to St. Mary Magdalene, or King James's



WOOTTON CHAPEL, GLOUCESTER.

Hospital, which owed its foundation to the Priory of Lanthony, some remains of which are still standing to the south of Gloucester. The Hospital was originally intended for persons afflicted with leprosy. After the Dissolution, the government of the charity was vested in the corporation of Gloucester, on condition that the Hospital should be re-built. King James ordered it to be called after his own name, and directed that the sum of £19 annually paid by the Crown, should thenceforward be applied to the support of nineteen poor persons, and a Minister. The present establishment consists of nine women, and ten men, each of whom are allowed 1s. 6d. per week. The interior of the chapel is now under repair; and, since the removal of some of the coating of whitewash, some paintings in distemper have been discovered in the chancel. The chancel arch is also in very good preservation—it is in the Norman style, as is also another entrance, which is at present hidden by a modern porch.

IRELAND.

RE-APPEARANCE OF THE POTATOE DISEASE.

We are sorry to find from the Irish papers that the disease has reappeared, and simultaneously, in various counties, and in districts far distant from each other. But the blight, as yet, is less general than in the two preceding years, and has exhibited itself in a form much less virulent. Up to this time the potatoes at market have been very fine in quality; but a considerable portion of those consumed in Dublin have been imported from England. The price ranges from ten-pence to fifteen-pence per stone of fourteen pounds; but at this rate they are beyond the reach of the working classes, who find an excellent substitute in Indian meal and oatmeal, both in abundant supply at very moderate prices.

Accounts have been received from Sligo, Mayo, and Wicklow, to the effect that the blight has unequivocally shown itself in those places. In Grange, County Wicklow, the estate of Mr. Mahony, the potatoes have become tainted, and suddenly, too. The same calamity has occurred, much about the same time, in a distant part of that county; and the authority of Mr. Cooper, of Macree Castle, has been quoted as a testimony of the failure in a part of his county, Sligo.

No inconsiderable portion of the very limited potatoe crop, in Ireland, has already been consumed, so that even if the blight should become general, no very disastrous consequences could ensue. There would, to be sure, be a serious loss of food; but potatoes have altogether ceased to be the food of the labouring classes and the poor, who constitute four or five millions of the population.

A private letter from a respectable firm at Westport, contains the following paragraph:—"The potatoe disease has suddenly reappeared here this week, and they are rotting fast. We hear similar reports from other parts."

With regard to the grain crop, nothing can be more satisfactory than the account from all quarters as to the quantity and the yield. The green crops, too, are getting on well, with the exception of very partial injury to turnips but the breadth sown is enormous.

FAILURE IN DUBLIN.—A respectable house, of old standing in Dublin, recently connected with the corn trade, has suspended payment. The liabilities are estimated at £40,000. A recent failure in the same trade in Sligo was the main cause of this stoppage. A firm in the distillery trade in the northern province has also stopped payment. The liabilities are not ascertained, but it is understood that they are not serious.

FIRE IN BELFAST.—On Saturday morning a fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. M'Adam and Co., wholesale druggists and oil-merchants, in Donegal-street, Belfast, which spread with great rapidity. In the rear of the premises are the stores of Messrs. John Cuppage and Co., linen-yarn merchants; and at the east side, next to Commercial-court, those of Messrs. John Dewhurst and Co., flax spinners. Both these extensive buildings soon caught fire, and a vast amount of property was destroyed. The premises of Messrs. M'Adam, excepting the office and shop, which are not connected with the other buildings, are entirely consumed, as are also the stores of Messrs. Cuppage and Messrs. Dewhurst, and several other parties, which suffered less or more injury. The amount of property destroyed is said to be little less than £20,000.



Sally.—"Well, come; you're a good old fellow, after all."

KEELEY, AS "NED," AND MRS. KEELEY, AS "SALLY," IN "THE DUSTMAN'S BELLE," AT THE SURREY THEATRE.

THE WESTMINSTER HALL EXHIBITION.



"THE PARABLE OF FORGIVENESS."—(PREMIUM £200.)—PAINTED BY JAMES ECKFORD LAUDER.

We have engraved, this week, Mr. James Eckford Lauder's "Parable of Forgiveness," for which a prize of £200 has been adjudged to the painter. It is No. 93 in the catalogue, and has the following quotation:—

"The kingdom of heaven is likened unto a certain king, which would take account of his servants.

"And when he had begun to reckon, one was brought unto him, which owed him ten thousand talents.

"But forasmuch as he had not to pay, his lord commanded him to be sold, and his wife, and children, and all that he had, and payment to be made.

"The servant, therefore, fell down and worshipped him, saying, Lord, have patience with me, and I will pay thee all.

"Then the lord of that servant was moved with compassion, and loosed him, and forgave him the debt." *Matthew*, chapter xviii. 23rd and following verses.

"The public interest with regard to the Westminster Hall Exhibition," says the *Art Union*, "continues unabated. The Hall will, consequently, remain open during the whole of September. On former occasions similar exhibitions were closed at the end of August; but, not to mention the superior interest of the present collection, and, perhaps, the increased public taste for works of the kind, it

is to be remembered that the architects will soon have occasion to remove the wood fittings in the Hall, and to open the south end as the principal approach to St. Stephen's Porch. The present Exhibition has, therefore, the additional interest of being the last that can take place in Westminster Hall. The public, who have shown themselves so worthy of a rational enjoyment of this kind, may, however, now look forward to a permanent national exhibition of works of Art on the walls of the new Houses of Parliament, and, it is indeed hoped, in other public places."

PRINCE ALBERT'S BIRTHDAY—AUGUST 26, 1847.

On the hoar-wing of Time another year
Comes, to increase the many joys that beam
Around thee and the tender ties so dear
To England's heart. . . Oh! well may it beseech
The loftiest harp, far less the humblest skill,
To laud a Prince most worthy all esteem,
As Consort—Father—one who can excel
In all the kind amenities which lend
Lustre to rank—one loved by Learning well,
Patron of Arts and Freedom's faithful Friend.
Happy may every year the Future bring,
Shine round thee, Prince! while thou in blessing bless'd,
Shalt prove the Father of a line of Kings,
Who to Old England shall be "Treu und Fest."—L.

THE VERNON GALLERY.—Mr. Vernon has placed at the disposal of the Trustees of the National Gallery the whole of his extensive and valuable collection of the works of British artists—leaving to the Trustees the power of rejecting any they may not conceive worthy of admission. The process of selection is going on at the present moment; but, when it has been made, the pictures selected will not be removed from Mr. Vernon's house in Pall-mall; his present intention being to retain possession of them during his life; chiefly because the Trustees are not now in a position to receive them; part of Mr. Vernon's stipulation being that the pictures shall be exhibited as public property in a room, or rooms, by themselves, under the name of "The Vernon Gallery." This room, or these rooms, have yet to be built. It is understood that Mr. Vernon took this step in order to justify, on the part of the Trustees, such arrangements as may be necessary for their reception. The collection is a most magnificent one; consisting of, perhaps, three hundred choice works by the most eminent masters of the British school—Reynolds, Wilson, Gainsborough, Lawrence, Wilkie, Hilton, Mulready, MacIse, Turner, Landseer, Collins, Etty, Eastlake, Hart, Shee, Leslie, Pickersgill, Lee, Roberts, Stanfield, Smirke, Uwins, Webster, Ward, Creswick, Redgrave, S. Cooper, Lance, Frith, E. M. Ward, Goodall, Herring, and a host of others of scarcely minor note. The works have been in every instance, except those of the masters of the past century, obtained directly from the artists' easels; in their best time; and in almost every case the painting is the *chef-d'œuvre* of the painter.—*From the Art-Union Journal, for September.*

THE CONVICT BARBER.—The friends of Barber, who was convicted at the Old Bailey in the wills forgery case, and who is now undergoing his sentence of transportation for life, at Norfolk Island, intend convening a public meeting with a view of laying before the public the various statements and documents that they have succeeded in obtaining possession of, and which they confidently state are of such a nature as tends to prove the entire innocence of Barber in any guilty knowledge of the forgeries. Several preliminary meetings have already been held, which have been numerously attended by his personal friends, and gentlemen of high standing in the legal profession, who have formed themselves into a committee for the purpose of endeavouring to obtain a free pardon; a sub-committee has also been appointed for the purpose of preparing a memorial to Sir George Grey, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, embodying the whole of the evidence and facts that the committee are in possession of. This memorial is to be submitted to a general meeting for their approval, and, in the meantime, an application will be made to Sir George Grey to receive a deputation to present the memorial, and be heard in support of the prayer. The most sanguine hopes are said to be entertained by the committee of not only succeeding in obtaining an unconditional pardon for Barber, but in satisfactorily establishing his entire innocence.

DEATH OF HIS SERENE HIGHNESS PRINCE WILLIAM OF LOWENSTEIN WORTHEIM.—Prince William Ernest Louis Charles died a few days ago, at a bathing place near Ostend. He was born on the 27th of April, 1783, and married 26th July, 1812, the Baroness de Kahlen, by whom his Serene Highness leaves two sons, Prince William, the Secretary to the Prussian Legation in London, and Prince Leopold.

DAMAGES FOR PERSONAL INJURY.—At the Small Debts Court, North Shields, last week, Mr. Black appeared to answer the information of J. Robson, of the same place, boatman. It appeared that some time ago the complainant was lying in his boat with his hand over the side, when the defendant, in a small boat, ran against the complainant's hand, and injured his finger so severely as to cause amputation to be necessary. The complainant now sought to recover damages, and the Court awarded him £20.

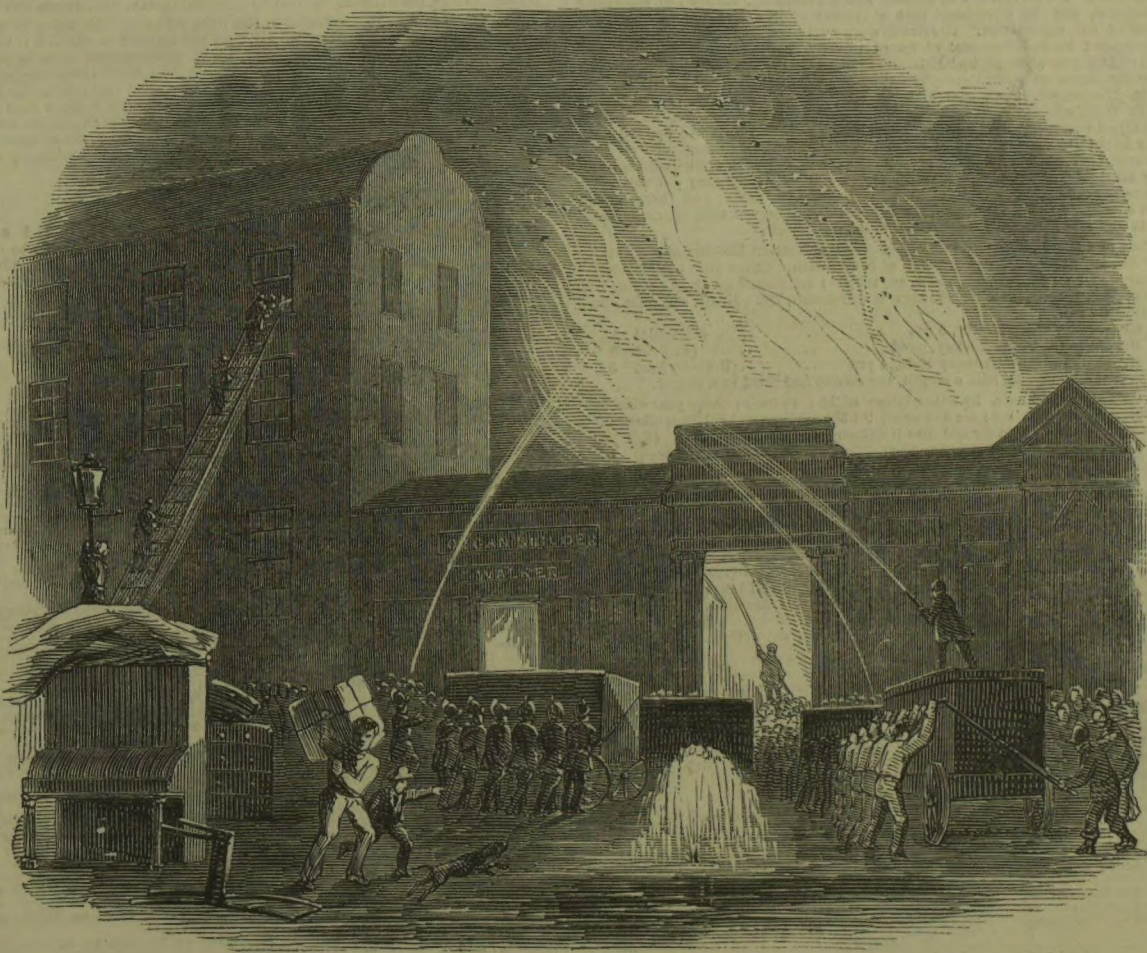
GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The usual half-yearly meeting of this company was held on Tuesday, Mr. Wilkin in the chair. The Directors' Report, and a statement of the accounts for the half-year ending the 30th June last, were read to the meeting. The report stated the undiminished prosperity of the company, and in the course of its reading was received with marks of the greatest satisfaction by the proprietary. The customary dividend being declared, the cordial thanks of the meeting were voted to the Chairman and Directors for their unremitting labours in promoting the interests of the Company.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Early on Monday morning, a fire broke out on the extensive premises in the occupation of Mr. Walker, organ-builder, Francis-street, Tottenham-court-road, communicating to Mr. Ripley's, the tailor, and Bernasconi's, the modeller, 27 and 28, and also injuring a number of small habitations on the north of the timber-yard, called New Inn-yard, as well as Dunbar's iron factory. The fire-engines were promptly on the spot, and by the aid of a plentiful supply of water, the men succeeded in subduing the flames, but not before three o'clock, by which time Mr. Walker's premises were completely gutted, those of Mr. Ripley and Mr. Bernasconi greatly injured, also a number of the houses in New Inn-yard; considerable damage being also sustained by the carriage factory belonging to Mr. Morrall, in Huntley-street. The manufactory and timber stores occupied an area of more than an acre, and there was an extensive stock of organs on the premises. In one compartment there was a single organ, just com-

pleted, valued at £1100. Of this instrument not a fragment remains. In the open space were piles of mahogany and other valuable woods. In the several workshops were upwards of fifty organs of various sizes, some of them had been in hand nearly twelve months, which are also destroyed. The stock in trade alone destroyed was worth from £10,000 to £12,000, and, with the buildings that have been levelled with the ground, and the value of the men's working tools the damage could not be less than £20,000. The insurances upon the property will not cover the loss. It is to be regretted that upwards of fifty workmen have been thrown out of employment by this unfortunate event, and, to add to their misfortune, they have all lost their tools.

Three escapes belonging to the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire were very speedily at the scene; but no one sleeping on the premises, their services were fortunately not required, and the conductors exerted themselves in saving as much property as they could from the flames.



THE LATE FIRE IN FRANCIS-STREET, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The present was a quiet week, both ashore and afloat, albeit on the turf and on the water—salt and fresh—there were many pleasant trysts—but not of account. Merry meetings, my masters; but not matters for the chronicler. For this reason, we had intended being very serious to-day; in fact, sat down with that purpose—and some pretty strong examples to give force to our precepts. We intended a lecture upon leg-ism, as a fitting preparation for the Leger. We were beginning it when the post brought a letter from our "fast man"—all the journals have their "fast men" now. We, therefore, postpone Lady A—and her speculative dilemma; Mr. R—and his illustration of the doctrine of "Coming events casting their shadows before," and proceed to tell the reader the opinion of our fast correspondent, on an event of recent occurrence.

That gentleman is an Irishman—of course—and will inherit £10,000 a year on the death of the present proprietor of the property, should he turn out to be the right heir to the deceased. Our "fast man" was one of the "Old Leander Eight," from which the reader will see that he is in every way qualified to treat the subject he has chosen for his present communication. The time, too, though the facts have been already dealt with, is full of interest for the London particular artist in aquatic; for which cause, and the other hinted at in the first paragraph of our paper, we proceed to permit his speaking in *propria persona*. The issue he has in hand is the late great match between the Thames and the Tyne.

"You might live a thousand years and not see such men get into their boats as the Coombes and the Claspers"—(his style, you will observe, is highly characteristic). "I lost all my tin on the latter, so I have a right to speak"—(we hope his losses had no reference, however, to the reversion of the £10,000 per annum). "However, I who know how a man should peel, thought the Coombes had overdone the training—their muscles were too cleanly cut. 'Twas a mistake not to have the umpire rowed by 'an eight'; for the men were off and on us before we could say Jack Robinson"—(we, *per force*, epitomise the original very considerably). "I rowed in a fairish 'eight'; and, though we started a quarter of a mile ahead, Coombes' nose came stealing on in a very ugly way"—(it was a rum 'un—Roman—we suppose); "and in ten strokes they were up and past us. They won in a canter—after the first twelve strokes they had nothing to do. I, who have often—like all good men—rowed a stern wage, know that no men could have pulled more pluckily than the Claspers. They never once turned a head to watch their opponents; and they put on a splendid spirit at Barnes—which, if it had begun earlier, and had been kept up, might have given the Coombes some rowing. They were beat, however, by their oars, and by their slow, loggy stroke, and by their cheekiness. Only think of their cruel impudence—they never once rowed over the course before they started for the match. The consequence was, their steering was detestable at starting. They are splendid fellows—pluck'd uns to the back-bone, and were appreciated as they ought to be—not a groan or a hiss met their ears—though we Thames fellows had a right to be obstreperous.

"There were some small affairs at Richmond and Mortlake, which, of course, I did not bother myself about. I heard, however, that my old friend Wallace, the Lion, as we used to lovingly designate him in the Old Leander Eight, supported his reputation, and went in and won. I must give the dear old fellow a turn myself in a week or so.

Yours, PADDY-FROM-CORK."

The above puts in a true light, and language to match, that great passage at oars so recently the cynosure of all rowing circles. We offer it as a sample of the style of the "fast man," as that character of composition has not heretofore appeared. Its success will decide us as to a second appearance.

DERBY RACES.—TUESDAY.

The Trial Stakes of 5 Sovs each, and 30 added. One mile and a half. (4 Subs.)
Mr. Brookes's Luminous, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb (Duncan) 1
Lord Chesterfield's Mainbrace, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb 2
Mr. Douglas's Rosalinda, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb 3
Won easy.

The Tradesmen's Plate of 100 Sovs, added to a Handicap of 15 Sovs each; 10 ft. and 5 only, if declared. Two miles. (37 Subs, 29 of whom declared.)
Sir C. Cockerell's Congress, 3 yrs, 5st 13lb (J. Sharpe) 1
Mr. Fox's Shelford, 4 yrs, 7st 6lb 2
Mr. Cartwright's Princess Royal, 5 yrs, 7st 3lb 3
Romance, 4 yrs, 7st 11lb; Lady Tightley, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb; Fannus, 3 yrs, 5st 8lb, also ran. Won easy.

The Two Year-old Stakes of 10 Sovs each, with 500 added. Colts, 8st 7lb, and fillies, 8st 5lb. Those that have been beaten twice or more allowed 3lbs, winners once 2lbs, twice 4lbs extra; the second to save his stake. Half a mile. (6 Subs.)
Mr. W. Hill's Volley (Marlow) 1
Lord Chesterfield's Sister to Arkwright 2
Mr. Pedley's Tuscan 3
Won easy.

The Maiden Plate was won in three heats, by Brandy Face.

WEDNESDAY.

The Chatsworth Plate of 50 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each. Two miles. (4 Subs.)
Lord Chesterfield's f by Don John, out of Game Lass, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb (Sharpe) 1
Mr. Arrowsmith's Brandy Face, 3 yrs, 7st 11lb 2
Mr. Fowler's Little Mary, 5 yrs, 8st 11lb 3
Won easy.

The Chesterfield Stakes of 10 sovs each, and 50 added: the second to save his stake. Three quarters of a mile. (7 Subs.)
Mr. Fox's Lecomte, 2 yrs, 6st 9lb (G. Abdale) 1
Lord Chesterfield's May, 2 yrs, 6st 4lb 2
Mr. Skerratt's The Novel, 2 yrs, 6st 2lb 3
Won easy.

The Innkeepers' Plate of £60. Two miles.
Marquis of Westminster's Jockey, 4 yrs (Whitehouse) 1
Mr. Brooks's Luminous, 3 yrs, 7st 12lb 2
Won cleverly by half a length.
The Ladies' Purse of £30, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 each. Winner to be sold for £200. Heats. One mile and a half. (5 Subs.)
Mr. Fowler's Ranthus, 3 yrs, 7st 6lb (Denman) 1
Lord Chesterfield's Mainbrace, 3 yrs, 7st 8lb 2
Three well-contested heats.

EGHAM RACES.—THURSDAY.

The programme for the first day contained the most sporting two years-old stake ever witnessed on Runnymede, and, in the aggregate, was highly creditable to the zeal and liberality of the management. The weather, which in the early part of the morning was gloomy and threatening, turned out extremely favourable, and the attendance both in respect of numbers and rank, greatly exceeded our expectation. The stands were well filled, and the proprietors of the refreshment booths—foremost of whom was the Purveyor-General, Careless—who at late years have found Egham anything but a profitable locality, must have had ample reason to congratulate themselves on the success of their ventures. To repeat, it was a most satisfactory commencement, and we have no doubt that when the neighbourhood shall have obtained the advantages of a direct communication with the metropolis, the inhabitants will find no difficulty in placing their meeting on a permanently successful footing. To do this, however, they must not flag either in their exertions or their contributions; and they must take great pains to give it greater publicity than they did this year. The racing on Thursday commenced and finished with heats; and there having been enough of them, the sports, notwithstanding time was well observed, were not brought to a close until nearly half past six o'clock.

A Plate of 40 sovs, given by the members of the Western Division of the County of Surrey, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each. Three-year-olds, 6st 12lb; four 8st 7lb; five, 9st; six and aged, 9st 3lb; mares and geldings allowed 3lb. The winner to be sold for 200 sovs if demanded, &c. Heats, one mile and a half. 5 Subs.

Sir G. Heathcote's Nestor, 3 yrs (Chapple) 1
Mr. Drewett's Blind Hooke, aged (F. Bell) 2
Mr. H. T. Morley's Laundry Maid, 4 yrs (Hornsby Jun) 3
The first heat won by half a length, the second and third in a canter.
The Gold Cup of 80 sovs, by subscription of 10 sovs each; three year olds, 7st; four, 8st 7lb; five, 9st; six and aged, 9st 3lb. Mares and geldings allowed 3lb. The winner to be sold for 600 sovs if demanded, &c. Two miles. (8 Subs.)
Mr. Mostyn's King of Morven, 3 yrs (Kitchener) 1
Mr. Gully's Clarendon, 3 yrs (A. Day) 2
Lord Exeter's St. Demetri, 4 yrs (Pettit) 3
Betting: 6 to 5 agst Clarendon, 6 to 4 agst King of Morven, and 5 to 2 agst St. Demetri. King of Morven took the lead, made all the running, and won cleverly by a length, Clarendon beating St Demetri by a neck. Run in 3 min. 48½ sec.

Sweepstakes of 15 sovs each, 10 ft., with 100 added, for two-year-olds, colts 8st 7lb, fillies 8st 4lb, winners extra; those got by untied stallions or mares allowed 3lb; if both, 5lb. The winner to pay 10 sovs towards expenses. T.Y.C. (22 Subs.)
Mr. Worley's Grist (Hornsby Jun) 1
Duke of Richmond's Nectar (Nat) 2

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The St. Leger betting rather limited in amount, and confined to a few horses, of which importance, if only for the lift it gave Cossack and Planet, both of whom, it will be seen, are in advance of last week's quotations. Eryx gave way, and Philosopher, one of Scott's lot, came with a "rush." We cannot believe in him. Closing averages:—

LEAMINGTON STAKES.	
5 to 1 agst Gamelaine filly	5 to 1 agst Gwalior
7 to 1 agst Sagacity (t)	8 to 1 agst Sir Tatton Sykes (t)
12 to 1 agst Palma (t)	10 to 1 agst Pilgrim (t)
6 to 5 on Cossack	15 to 1 agst Eryx
13 to 2 agst Planet	16 to 1 agst Philosopher
8 to 1 agst Van Tromp	20 to 1 agst Foreclosure (t)
	50 to 1 agst Swallow
DERBY	
17 to 1 agst Springy Jack (t)	40 to 1 agst Swiss Boy

LITERATURE.

THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND DURING THE THIRTY YEARS' PEACE.—1815—1845.

By CHARLES KNIGHT. Parts II. and III. C. Knight.

Some eighteen months since, we noticed this important work (then at its commencement), as "an undertaking of extreme difficulty." This has been proved, in some respects, by its slow progress; but, in the faith of this leading to a better digestion of the abundant materials, and, as a consequence, a better work, the delay is not to be regretted. The sand of life, it is true, runs fastly on; but, its records, if destined for posterity, must not be written *volante calamo*; especially if the historian follow the advice of the sage, and read not to take for granted, but to weigh and consider. Thus, as we said before, to write contemporary history with accuracy, is a manifold difficulty: for example, most readers of two score years, will be able to test the circumstantial accuracy of the work before us by his own recollection of the events themselves, or versions of them written almost at the instant of their occurrence.

The portion of the History before us commences with a chapter on Lord Exmouth's expedition to Algiers, in 1816, a very interesting "episode in the History of the Peace"; the enduring triumph of which was the release, in three days of the battle, of a thousand and eighty-three Christian slaves! What a contrast does this single act present to the devastation with fire and sword which other victors have spread through the same country: their records must ever be dyed with hetaombs of human victims!

The next Chapter reviews the progress of Social Improvement. Thus, we have Romilly's Reform of the Criminal Laws; the state of the Metropolitan Police; the introduction of Gas-lighting (a great moral enlightenment); the administration of the Poor Laws; together with Agricultural Education, and the institution of Savings Banks (another moral safe-guard)—all treated of in this chapter. With this authority as a refresher, how strange it is to reflect that although the flagrant abuses of the Police System were known in 1816, they were not reformed until 1829; that, in 1816, gas-lighting was opposed by Lord Lauderdale, because it would ruin our whale fisheries and the British navy! Such were the mistakes of thirty years since. But a greater error still was Windham's false estimate of Education, and Cobbett's coarse abuse of Savings Banks! This is an important chapter, rendered extremely interesting by its familiar illustration of great questions of domestic policy.

The succeeding Chapter—on Spanish America—has been contributed to the Editor by a friend; it is a somewhat lengthy narrative, but valuable in presenting a complete view of the complicated events upon which the ultimate independence of South America was established; the struggles of the people, and the powerless as umptions of juntas and regencies, and the interventions of foreign nations, are vividly sketched, and their results comprehensively estimated.

The "History" now returns to home matters, with the Opening of Parliament in 1817, when the outrage on the Prince Regent, on his return from opening Parliament, furnished the alarm of "the pop-gun plot." The temper of the Regent, and the attitude of his Ministers, are thus emphasized by the historian: "was it that the fears of the illustrious personage who had heard the upbraiding groans of the multitude, and had sustained a rude insult from some reckless hand, had urged his Ministers to 'the career which they were now entering upon, of exaggerating discontents, of tempting distress into sedition, of sowing suspicion of the poor in the minds of the rich, and confounding the reformer and the anarchist in one general hatred?' The Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act followed; next, the famous march of the Blanketeers, and the insurrection in Nottingham, Leicester, and Derby;—their atrocious conspiracies and absurd struggles, illustrated by the autobiography of one of the actors, Bamford, the Radical; and another, in a higher place, the Secretary of State himself, who, it should be explained, was kept constantly in a fever by the fears of the great and rich about plots, and 'sedition and treason.' The end was one of tragical retribution, especially now that time has revealed the machinations of the odious spy system by which the alarm was excited, which it took something beyond justice to quiet. However, it is easy to predict *a posteriori*. The recently published Life of Lord Sidmouth, by the Dean of Norwich, is a fortunate contribution to the history of these unhappy days, of which Mr. Knight has judiciously availed himself.

The next Chapter is occupied with the details of the memorable Prosecutions for Libel, in 1817; in which the three trials of William Hone, "amongst the most remarkable in our Constitutional history," are narrated with graphic vigour.

The conclusion of the third trial is thus powerfully told: "The triumph of the weak over the powerful was complete. 'The frame of adamant,' as the biographer of Lord Sidmouth terms the Chief Justice (Ellenborough), quailed before the indomitable courage of a man who was roused into energies which would seem only to belong to the master-spirits that have swayed the world. Yet this was the man who, in the ordinary business of life, was incapable of enterprise and persevering exertion; who lived in the nooks and corners of his antiquarianism; who was one that even his old political opponents came to regard as a gentle and innocuous hunter after 'all such reading as was never read'; who, in a few years, gave up his politics altogether, and devoting himself to his old poetry and his old divinity, passed a quarter of a century after this conflict in peace with all mankind, and died the sub-editor of a religious journal." How many of the political storm-raiders of our times have passed into similar quietude.

The last Chapter, a brief one, recites the Death of the Princess Charlotte, the great historical event of 1817. This is very nicely written, as in the following just reflection: "It is a remarkable example of the vanity of human fears, that the people who wept, as a people without hope, for the bereavement of Charlotte Augusta, should have realised, through her premature death, precisely such a female reign, of virtues, of generous sympathies with popular rights, of bold and liberal encouragement of sound improvement, as they had associated with her career—perhaps more than they had thought, in that season of disquiet, could ever be realised in a few coming years."

We have been thus minute in our notice of this "History," from a persuasion that, when completed, it will be a highly acceptable work to the reading classes; that it is, as far as yet produced, a careful compilation; and that it takes a much higher range, in presenting us with common-sense views of great public events, which are weighed and considered in a generous and dispassionate tone of humanity and benevolence.

SYLVAN'S PICTORIAL HANDBOOK TO THE CLYDE, AND ITS WATERING PLACES.

Johnstone, Paternoster-row.

This is a well-timed work, for her Majesty's Scotch Tour will, no doubt, induce many persons, who are undecided as to where they shall spend their vacation, to visit the Clyde, the Falls, and the Lochs, of which Sylvan gives so attractive a description. He takes the stranger by the hand at Glasgow, and leads him from thence through a district unrivalled in beauty of scenery and historical associations. The book is exceedingly well got up, is illustrated with numerous engravings, and two maps of the route showing all the roads, railways, &c. A copy of this little Guide was presented to her Majesty on the eve of her departure for the North.

MABIE. From the French. Edited by Count D'ONSAY. Chapman and Hall. A perfect prose pastoral is contained in this little volume. The story is simplicity itself, and its interest springs wholly from the manner in which it is treated. It is intended as an antidote to the feverish and unwholesome style of writing that has so long prevailed in French literature, in which even crime is darkened and exaggerated. There is a freshness about this rural tale refreshing as the hill-side breezes. In justice, the name of the author ought to have been given, for he is no ordinary writer. In the translation, some French idioms are to be traced, and terms retained, for which perfect English equivalents exist. But there is a quiet grace in the narrative itself, and the author has evidently an eye for nature and knowledge of the heart.

THE HANDBOOK OF JOKING. Grant and Griffith. This little book essays to teach in what lies "a jest's prosperity." It is a mere *bagatelle*—a joke, as the author himself calls it, to teach every man to be funny. It discourses of the art of Joking, and of Jokes, practical, very small, literary, poetical, parliamentary, stock exchange, *mal-apropos*, city, sledge-hammer, Yankee; national, advertising, useful, &c. It attempts to be smart in every page, with various success, but never with ill-nature and satire.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—A great gloom was thrown over the market to-day, by the announcement of the failure of another highly respectable firm in the corn trade. The liabilities are little, if anything, short £150,000. Although the arrivals of English wheat, since Monday, have been but moderate, and the show of samples was small, the demand for that article was excessively dull, and all descriptions might have been purchased at a reduction in the quotations of fully 3s per quarter. At the conclusion of business scarcely a moiety of the supply had been disposed of. A very large quantity of foreign wheat was pressed for sale. All kinds were a mere drug, and quite 3s per quarter cheaper than on Monday. The imports have exceeded 27,000 quarters. In barley next to nothing was doing, and the currencies had a downward tendency. The malt trade was excessively dull, at 1s to 2s per quarter less money. Oats were in large supply and heavy request, at a fall in value of from 1s to 2s per quarter. All other articles might have been purchased on easier terms.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 2330; barley, 110; malt, 2770; oats, 840. Irish: Wheat —; barley, —; malt, —; oats, 910. Foreign: Wheat, 27,990; barley, 2380; malt, —; oats, 26,890. Flour: 1950 sacks, 1300 barrels. English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 55s to 60s; ditto white, 55s to 64s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 54s to 59s; ditto white, 55s to 60s; rye, 35s to 37s; grinding barley, 25s to 32s; distilling, 2s to 3s; malted ditto, 3s to 3s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 68s to 71s; brown do., 67s to 70s; Kingston and Ware, 70s to 72s; Chevallier, 72s to 73s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 22s to 24s; potato ditto, 27s to 28s; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s to 24s; ditto white, 25s to 27s; tick beans, new, 44s to 46s; ditto old, 44s to 46s; grey peas, 38s to 40s; maple, 38s to 40s; white, 40s to 44s; bolters, 44s to 48s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 45s to 50s; Suffolk, 38s to 45s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 40s to 45s per 280lbs. Foreign.—Danish red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 24s to 27s per barrel; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Canary seed has been in improved request, at very full prices. In all other kinds of seeds, so little is doing that the quotations are almost nominal. A few parcels of new mustard seed have sold at from 7s to 11s per bushel. Cakes are quite as dear. Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 45s to 48s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 48s. Hempseed, 35s to 38s per quarter. Coriander, 18s to 21s per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, 9s to 10s; white ditto, 6s to 7s. Tares, 5s 6d to 5s 6d per bushel. English Rapeseed (new) 23s to 23s per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 21s to 21s 10d; ditto, foreign, 28 10s to 210 per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, 27 10s to 29 0s per ton. Canaries, 60s to 64s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s per cwt. Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the Metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of household ditto, 6d to 7½d per 4lbs loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 62s 6d; barley, 38s 11d; oats, 28s 9d; rye, 35s 5d; beans, 53s 3d; peas, 47s 4d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 71s 11d; barley, 43s 7d; oats, 30s 0d; rye, 51s 11d; beans, 53s 4d; peas, 47s 4d.

Tea.—On the whole, a steady business is doing in this article, by private contract, and prices

are well supported. Two small public sales have taken place, and a fair quantity has sold at but little alteration in value.

Sugar.—Higher prices having been firmly demanded for all kinds of raw sugar, business has been somewhat checked; yet the rates have an upward tendency. Refined goods are selling at 54s 6d for brown, and 55s to 56s 6d per cwt for standard lump.

Coffee.—Most descriptions of coffee command a steady, though not to say brisk, inquiry, at late rates.

Provisions.—We have to report a very inactive demand for Irish butter, at a decline in the quotations of 1s per cwt. Carlow, landed, is quoted at 88s to 92s; Carrick, 88s to 90s; Clonmel, 88s to 92s; Cork, 88s to 90s; and Waterford and Limerick, 86s to 88s, per cwt. English butter is very dull, and is per cwt. lower. Fine Dorset, 96s to 98s; middling ditto, 92s to 94s; Devon, 94s to 96s, per cwt. Fresh, 9s to 10s per dozen lbs. Foreign butter is in good supply, and heavy inquiry, at a decline of from 1s to 2s per cwt. Fine Friesland, 96s to 98s; middling ditto, 86s to 90s, and other kinds, 76s to 90s, per cwt. The arrivals of bacon are small, yet the trade is heavy, at barely the late improvement in value. In all other kinds of provisions, very little is doing.

Tallow.—This market is in a very dull state, owing to the large importations, and prices have declined 3d to 6d per cwt. P.Y.C. on the spot, is 47s; and for delivery in the last two months, 46s to 46s 3d, per cwt; town tallow, 47s 9d, net cash.

Hops (Friday).—From nearly the whole of our plantations favourable accounts of the progress of the bine have come to hand to-day, and it is stated that picking will be shortly commenced in parts of Kent and Sussex. Our trade, therefore, is in a very inactive state, and prices are with difficulty supported. The duty is called £190 0 0.

Sussex pockets, 43 14s to 44 5s; Weald of Kent ditto, 44 0s to 45 0s; Mid and East Kent ditto, 45 3s to 47 0s per cwt.

Coals (Friday).—Holywell Main, 17s; Gorseford, 19s 3d; Shotton, 20s 3d; Stewart's, 20s 6d; Kellie, 20s 3d; Lambton, 20s 3d; and Adelaide Trees, 20s 3d per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—The supply of beasts here to-day was somewhat extensive as to numbers, but very deficient in quality. The prime 8cwt, &c., moved off steadily, at fully 500 lbs. currencies. Otherwise, the beef trade was in a sluggish state. There were on offer 633 beasts, 2380 sheep and lambs, and 247 calves from Holland and Germany; together with 120 Steers from Scotland. With sheep we were but moderately supplied. All breeds commanded a steady inquiry, at full prices. The number of lambs was seasonably extensive, but of indifferent quality. On the whole, the sale for that description of stock was inactive, and the highest quotation for the best Down qualities did not exceed 6s per 28lbs. Calves moved off freely at full prices; but pigs were a mere drug. Milch cows sold at from £16 to £19 each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb, to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime last quality, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 4d to 4s 6d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; second quality ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; prime South Down ditto, 5s 0d to 5s 4d; large coarse calves, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; prime small ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; large hogs, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; lambs, 4s 10d to 5s 0d. Suckling calves, 18s to 28s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 18s each. Beasts, 1100; cows, 110; sheep and lambs, 11,920; calves, 889; pigs, 270.

Venuegate and Leadenhall (Friday).—Only a moderate business was transacted here this morning, on the following terms:—

Per 8lb, by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime large ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; inferior mutton, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; middling ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; prime ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; veal, 3s 10d to 4s 10d; small pork, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; lamb, 4s 10d to 5s 10d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The books for transfer of the following Stocks will close as follows:—

Bank Stock, Sept. 10	Opens Oct. 15
Three per Cent. Reduced, Sept. 9	Opens Oct. 20
Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent., Sept. 10	Opens Oct. 20
Long Annuities, Sept. 10	Opens Oct. 20
Annuities for terms of years, Sept. 10	Opens Oct. 20

The rate of discount at the Bank of England, for first class paper, continues 6 per cent., and the Discount houses are giving 5 per cent. for money, to be repaid on demand, or 5½ to 5½ for short but fixed periods. The prospect of any improvement in this state of affairs must be still regarded as distant, while the demand on the part of the Railways continues rather to increase than diminish. A glance at the advertisements put forth last week will sufficiently prove the improbability of any great reduction in the value of money, however productive the harvest may prove. The Great Western, London, Brighton, and South Coast, Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, Caledonian, Midlands, North Western, Manchester and Leeds, Eastern Counties, and Norfolk Railway, with several others, are in the market for mortgage loans at 5 per cent., and the greater number have found it requisite to lengthen the period for which they propose to borrow. From the difficulty of collecting calls, all the lines now in progress of formation, will resort to the same expedient the moment that the terms of their several acts permit. Thus daily increasing demands on the Money Market must be anticipated, and it is difficult to conjecture what will be the result. The stoppage of many lines, when the amount of calls at present in hand is exhausted, appears more than probable, while many who have gained their Acts at costly prices, will find it prudent to withhold commencement. It is to be earnestly hoped that the Legislature will, early next Session, take steps to relieve the commercial world of these drawbacks upon industry, by checking the outlay for a period. This will be a safer and more effective measure than tampering with the currency. The latter would only allow the difficulties to increase until beyond control, and panic more fearful than that of 1825 would certainly and speedily follow, and lead to a state approaching national bankruptcy.

The English Market has been heavy, and declining during the week, in consequence of the approaching account occupying the attention of the jobbers until Thursday, when it passed off, with but indifferent success to the speculators for the rise. Very heavy differences will have to be settled, Consols having quoted at the opening in July, 88½ to 89, while at the close of the August account 88½ was the money price, giving a difference of 2½ per cent. against the bull party. From July till the present period the tendency has been gradually downwards, with but few opportunities of realising anything upon a temporary rise. Exchequer Bills have declined during the same period from 9 to 12 prem. for large bills to about 3s prem. having been at 2s discount. The small bills were 16, 19, 14, and close at 7 pm. At present, the heaviness of the market continues; prices, at closing, being:—for Bank Stock, 196; Reduced, 87½; Consols, 86½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 89; Long Annuities, to expire Jan. 1860, 9 1-16; Ditto, Oct. 10, 1859, 8½; Ditto, 30 years, Jan. 5, 1860, 8¼; India Stock, 24½; India Bonds, 7 dis; Consols for Account, 87½; Exchequer Bills, 3 p, 5 p, 7 p.

Mexican was a trifle better on Monday, the news from Mexico that a negotiation for peace was in progress, raising the price to 1½ for Money and Account. On Tuesday, notwithstanding the flatness of the Market generally, this rate was maintained, and is the closing price. Portuguese 4 per Cents. have receded during the week about 1 per cent. Spanish has been stationary, but Dutch has yielded to large sales both here and at Amsterdam. At the close of the week the Market was heavy, and the only registered bargains were at the following rates:—Mexican, 5 per Cent., 1846, 18½; Portuguese 4 per cent., 25; Spanish, 3 per Cent., 29½; Dutch, 2½ per Cent. Account, 56; Ditto, 4 per Cent. Certificate, 88½.

The Share Market has not materially varied during the week, although some important meetings have taken place. The Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston shareholders have succeeded in remodelling the direction, and have, by an amicable arrangement, postponed all contracts for constructing the line between Bulwell and Ambergate, involving the purchase of the canals. An immediate saving of £800,000 will be effected by this step, and the portion of the line intended for construction will be finished, it is said, by May, without any further call. The Norfolk Railway Shares have fluctuated considerably during the week, having receded to 106, but have since improved to 110. An issue of shares to the extent of £105,000, bearing 5½ per cent. guaranteed interest, and anticipated reduction in the working expenses, contributed to the reaction. The market was heavy at closing prices, being for—Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, 15½; Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham, 5½; Caledonian, 31½; Ditto, Half Shares, 1½; East Anglia, £25, L. 23; Eastern Counties, 18 ex div; Ditto York Extension, 6½; Eastern Union, 59; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 64½; Ditto Half Shares, 21; Great Northern, 2½; Ditto, London and York, 1½; Great North of England, 230½; Great Western Half Shares, 55½; Ditto Fifths, 25½; Huddersfield and Manchester, 19½; Leeds and Bradford, 92½; London and Blackwall, 6; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 48½; Ditto Pref. Con., Five per Cent., 49; London and North Western, 164; Ditto Quarters L. and B., 25½; Ditto ditto New, 10½; Ditto Fifths, 14½; London and South Western, 69½; Ditto New Consolidated Eighths, 46½; Ditto, ditto, £40, 3½; Midland, 115½; Ditto, £40 Shares, 44½; Midland Consol. Bristol and Birmingham, 6 per Cent., 122½; Newcastle and Berwick, 26½; Ditto, New, 8½; Norfolk, 110; Ditto, New, £20, 6½; Ditto, Extension, 12½; North British, 29½; Ditto, Half Shares, 13½; Ditto, Quarters, 5½; Ditto Thirds, 2½; Northern and Eastern, 52½; North Staffordshire, 9½; Scottish Central, 27½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 1½ x 1; Ditto, ditto, Class B., 1½; Shropshire Union, 1½; South Eastern and Dover, 34½; Ditto, No. 4, 5½; South Wales, 9½; Thames Haven Dock and Railway, 6½; York and Newcastle, 34½ x d; Ditto, Extension, 14½; Ditto, Preference, 11; York and North Midland Extension, 37½ p; Ditto, Preference, 13½; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 24½; Northern of France, 10½; Paris and Lyons, 3

stead-road, lodging-house keeper. G. CLAYTON, Albany-road, Camberwell, auctioneer.
W. VAUGHAN, Ryde, agent of W. BOWEN, Coventry, clothier. J. PERRIN, Hereford,
grocer. W. GODDARD, Nottingham, hosier. J. FENTON, Ockbrook, Derby, hosier.
W. BEDELL, Leicester, painter and general dealer. W. SMITH, Idie, Bradford, Yorkshire,
cloth manufacturer. H. ROBERTS, Sheffield, vicar. J. STEPHENSON, H. Newcastle, Lin-
colnshire, iron-draper. T. SIMPSON, Waterbury, Westgate, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, iron-
draper. H. THOMPSON, Manchester, and Nafferton, Yorkshire, corn-mERCHANT.
G. JONES, Birkenhead, Cheshire, printer. J. SHARPLES, &c., and J. SHARPLES, jun.,
Lancaster, cotton-spinners. J. T. H. BROWN, Liverpool, drysalter. W. CROSSIE,
Dalry, share-broker. T. WAKEFIELD, Nottingham, merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

BRISTOCK and CO., Edinburgh, wine-merchants.

BIRTHS.

In Hyde Park-street, Lady Astley, of a daughter.—At Enfield, the lady of Major Ramsay,
of two daughters, one still-born. In a house in Hyde Park gardens, the lady of John
Bishop Culpeper, Esq., of a son.—At Teddington, Middlesex, the wife of James Strachan,
Esq., of a son.—At Chester, the lady of Sir Edward Walker, of a daughter.—At Moy Hall,
Inverness-shire, Mrs. Mackintosh, of a son.—At Exton Park, Rutland, the Lady Louisa
Agnew, of a daughter.—In Berkeley-square, the wife of Cosmo Richard Howard, Esq., of a
daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Lyndhurst, Henry John Standley, Esq., to Agnes Georgiana, third daughter of the late
Sir Edward Poore, Bart.—At Brixton, Henry Hyde, Esq., to Julia, youngest daughter of
Charles Cox, Esq.—At St. Marylebone Church, James R. bert Hoys, Esq., to Charlotte
Harriet Jane, daughter of J. G. Lockhart, Esq.—At Stamford, the Rev. J. W. Sheringham,
to Caroline Harriet, daughter of the late Hon. enant-Colonel Tait, Esq.—At Bury St. Edmund's,
the Rev. James Richard Anderson to Elizabeth Julia, eldest daughter of the Hon. and Rev.
Edward Pellew.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Philip, only son of the Hon. Philip
Pleydell Bourville, to Jane, eldest daughter of Henry Seymour, Esq.—At St. Mar-
garet's, Westminster, Henry Mapleton, Esq., to Emily May-rose, third daughter of the late
T. F. Hunt, Esq.—At Exeter, the Rev. William Sloane Evans, to Selina, second daughter
of William Brausemore, Esq.—At St. Pancras Church, J. H. Henry Foley, Esq., to Mary
Ann Gray, second daughter of Samuel Gray, Esq.—On the 19th instant, at St. Clement's,
Norwich, by the Rev. Richard Rigg, M.A., Rector, Mr. Richard Shaw, of the same parish,
to Hannah Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. J. W. Crisp, of St. Peter's, Manroft—also, Mr. Samuel
Bedford Crisp, of Great Yarmouth, to Emily, eldest surviving daughter of the late Richard
Shaw, Esq.—At Brussels, Thomas Colclough Watson, Esq., to Eliza Holmes, eldest daughter
of the late Col. Wood, of the Coldstream Guards, and the late St. Matthew's, Brixton, by the
Rev. H. R. Blackier, Curate of St. James's Church, C. M. Jopling, Esq., of Uxbridge, to Emily
Sophia, youngest daughter of James Chapell, Esq., of Brixton.

DEATHS.

* At Bath, Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. Christie.—At 16, Connaught-square, Hyde-park, Samuel
Tufnell Barrett, Esq., in the 87th year of his age.—At Walworth, Mr. Benjamin Evison,
aged 83.—At the Newark, Leicester, William Montague, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Jus-
tices of the Peace.—In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, James Lewis, Esq.—At Bishops-
gate, near Windsor, Colonel Sir Henry George Macleod, K.H., late Governor of the Island of
Trinidad.—At Knightsbridge, Mrs. Elizabeth Hatch, in her 91st year.—In Camberwell-
grove, Mrs. Spence, in her 91st year.—At Lahore, George Frederick Cust, third son of the
late Hon. W. Cust, Commissioner of Customs.—At Ramsate, John William Cundy, Esq.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr.
BATTY.—MONDAY, AUGUST 30th.—Extraordinary success of the wonderful pro-
ductions at this National Temple of Arts.—The Equestrian feats by the first artist of equestrian
performance, Signor Ricardo, the Globe Evolutionist, has been the theme of admiration
during the past week. This celebrated Artist will appear every evening, in conjunction with
the new successful Spectacle, THE HORSE OF THE ELEMENTS, or Earth, Air, Fire,
and Water. New and brilliant Feats of Horsemanship, concluding with MASSASONI, THE
BRIGAND OF ITALY.—Box-office open from Eleven till Five.—stage Manager, Mr. W. D.
Broadfoot.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

COLLINS'S ODE on the PASSIONS will be recited by Mr. J.
RUSSELL, with Illustrations in a Series of DRAWINGS, magnified by means of the
OPAQUE MICROSCOPE, accompanied by Music by Dr. Wallis, on the Mornings of Tuesday,
Thursday, and Saturday, and on the Evenings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
LECTURES on NATURAL PHILOSOPHY will comprise the Subject of the ELECTRIC
TELEGRAPHS, &c. CHEMICAL LECTURES by Robert Hunter Simple, Esq., on the Evenings
of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. The beautiful OPTICAL EFFECTS include the
last DISSOLVING VIEWS, DIVING BELL and DIVER, with EXPERIMENTS, &c., &c.
Admission: 1s.; Scholars, Half-price.

WALHALLA.—MADAME WARTON'S UNEQUALLED
TABLEAU VIVANS.—Production of a splendid New Series of TABLEAUX, in which
MADAME WARTON will appear. Triumphant and continued success of the Infinitable
WHITE MARBLE STATUE GROUPINGS, with the novel effects produced by the NEW
CHEMICAL LIGHT, by Mr. G. S. Auby, of the Royal Surrey Zoological Gardens, and pro-
nounced by the public press unanimously to be the best exhibition of the day. MADAME
WARTON has respectfully to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that she has the pleasure
of several of her distinguished patrons, A GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCE of the WHITE
MARBLE STATUE GROUPINGS will take place on TUESDAY, September 7th, at Three
o'clock, comprising a Selection from CANOVA, FLAXMAN, and from the ANTIQUE, &c. &c.
Evening Performance at Half-past Eight. Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.;
Juniors, to the Reserved Seats and Stalls, Half-price.

BRETT and LITTLE'S TELEGRAPH.—The Patentees are
now prepared to GRANT LICENCES to Railway Companies or other parties for the
use of their patent, and are ready to superintend its adoption for Companies providing their
own materials for that purpose, or otherwise. Tickets to view, may be obtained at the office,
Furnival's Inn, Holborn.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—ACCELERATION OF
TRAINS.—On and after the 1st SEPTEMBER, 1847, the Long Trains on this Railway
will be accelerated. The departures from the intermediate Stations on the Line will con-
sequently be different from the present Time Table. New Bills, showing these alterations, may
be had in application at the Railway Stations.
26th August, 1847. By order of the Directors, CHAS. A. SAUNDERS, Secretary.

CLEVERLY, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL LIFE
ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the usual DIVIDEND
of Five per Cent. (less income tax), on the paid up Capital on the Shares of the Society, will
be PAYABLE at this Office, on and after FRIDAY, the 20th day of August inst. Proprietors
living at a distance may obtain their Dividends either by sending an order to the Secretary, or
by applying to any of the Society's Agents. GEO. H. PINCKARD, Resident Secretary.
No. 99, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.—TESTIMONIAL TO B.
HAWES, ESQ.—At a numerous and influential MEETING of the ELECTORS of
LAMBETH, and other FRIENDS of Mr. HAWES, held at the HORNS TAVERN, KEN-
NINGTON, on TUESDAY, 18th AUGUST, 1847.

LORANCE REDHEAD, Esq., in the Chair;
It was resolved unanimously,
That, under the peculiar circumstances in which, by the result of the recent Election, this
Borough and Mr. Benjamin Hawes, its late representative, have been placed; peculiar, not
in regard to the Borough alone, but as affecting—in the rejection of Mr. Hawes as its Member—
the interests of the Country at large; the Nobility deems it incumbent on them to offer to the
Gentlemen some marked Testimonial, calculated to convey in its sense of his services and
worth, and the expression of their feelings, under the circumstances in which they, with him,
are at this moment placed; and that the shape in which such Testimonial shall be offered be
referred to a Committee now to be appointed, to consider and advise, with a request to them
to take for her and immediate steps to carry out, in the most effective mode, the feelings of
the Electors and others, thus expressed.
That, to assist and carry out the above views, a Subscription List be now opened, and that
the following Gentlemen form the Committee of Management:—

John Archbutt, Esq.,	Bridge-road.
John Brown, Esq.,	Camberwell.
John Brooks, Esq.,	Commercial-road.
John Cutting, Esq.,	2, Trinity-square, Southwark.
J. H. Coward, Esq.,	Princes-street.
W. Cory, Esq.,	Commercial-road.
R. Forest, Esq.,	Wandsworth-road.
T. Gissell, Esq.,	York-road.
J. Grady, Esq.,	4, Union-place.
H. A. Hunt, Esq.,	Parliament-street.
J. H. Hartnell, Esq.,	Brixton Lodge.
D. Johnson, Esq.,	Peckham.
W. Merritt, Esq.,	Addington-street.
H. Mead, Esq.,	Stamford-street.
S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P.,	47, Russell-square.
Blanche Pugh, Esq.,	Blackman-street, Borough.
L. Redhead, Esq.,	Kenning-road, and Mark-lane, City.
James Rossiter, Esq.,	Kennington-lane.
J. Sim, Esq.,	Old Broad-street.
J. C. Sim, Esq.,	Ditto.
Capt. Wood,	Clapham-rd.
A. C. Winton, Esq.,	Addington-place, Camberwell.
J. F. Young, Esq.,	Kennington-lane.

The Committee so appointed invite the co-operation of all who appreciate, with them, the
high character and past services of Mr. Hawes, and request that communications and contri-
butions may be forwarded to any of their body.

By direction of the Committee, JAMES J. BLAKE, } Hon. Secs.
W. H. MILLER, }

METCALFE and CO.'S NEW PATTERNT TOOTH-BRUSH.
and SMYRNA SPONGES. Useful Inquiry.—For proof of the extreme durability, power
of cleaning, and true economy, ask all who have used Metcalfe's Brushes. The Tooth-brush
performs the highly-important office of searching thoroughly into the divisions, and cleaning
in the most extraordinary manner; hairs never come loose! It is peculiarly penetrating Hair-
brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, which will not soften like common hair.
Improved Clothes-brush, that cleans harmlessly, in one-third the time. The new Velvet-
brush, and immense Stock of genuine unbleached Smyrna Sponge, at METCALFE and CO.'s
only Establishment, 1308, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN.—The Thorn that veils the Primrose
from our view, is not more invidious in Nature than superfluous Hair on the Face, Neck,
or Arms of Beauty. For its removal, HUBERT'S ROSEATE POWDER stands pre-eminent.
Beware of Counterfeits. The Genuine has been signed G. H. HOGARD for the last forty years
Sold for the Proprietor by HOOPER, Chemist, 24, Russell-street, Covent Garden; and by most
Perfumers. Price 4s.; or two in one paper, 7s.

THE TOILET OF BEAUTY furnishes innumerable proofs of
the high estimation in which GOWLAND'S LOTION is held by the most distinguished
possessors of brilliant complexions. This preparation comprehends the preservation of the
complexion, both from the effects of cutaneous malady and the operation of variable tem-
perature, by refreshing its delicacy, and preserving the brightest tints with which beauty is
adorned. "ROBT. SHAW, London." Is in white letters, on the Government stamp, without
which none is genuine. Sold by all Perfumers and Medicine-vendors. Price 2s. 9d. and 5s.
6d.; quarts, 8s. 6d.

RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR.—Many a Gentleman
whose head was rapidly losing its natural ornament has, by the use of OLDRIE'S
BALM OF COLUMBIA, recovered his locks, and found them curling in more than their wonted
luxuriance; and many an elegant woman, who was dismayed at the diminution of her most
valuable decoration, has, by applying this active restorative, imparted a salutary vigour to
her tresses, which have again waved and wanted in exuberance and beauty; 3s. 6d., 6s.,
and 11s. per bottle; or other prices.—Oldrie's Balm, 1, Wellington-street, the second house
from the Strand.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.—For the Growth, Preser-
vation, and for Beautifying the Human Hair.—Price 3s. 6d., 7s., family bottles (equal
to four small), 1s. 6d., and double the size, 2s. 6d., per bottle.—ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, for
Improving and Beautifying the Skin and Complexion. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.
ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, for Preserving and Beautifying the Teeth.
Price 2s. 9d. per box.—Beware of spurious imitations. Some are offered under the implied
sanction of Royalty, and the Government Departments, with similar attempts at deception.
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PUBLICATIONS, &c.

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Just Published, price 2s. 6d. (Proof Impressions, on India paper, mounted),
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Author of "Spain, and the seat of War in Spain," "Scenes at Home and Abroad," &c. &c.
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No. 81, contains all the Overture and Airs (as Piano Solo) in LA FIGLIA DEL
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THE SHAKESPEARE NEWSPAPER, with all the SHAK-
SPERE ILLUSTRATIONS. Price 2d.—London: FRANCIS CRAW, 27, Lamb's-Conduit-
street.—The Wholesale Trade supplied at the Printing Office, 13A, Salisbury-square, Fleet-
street; to which place it is requested that all Advertisements intended for insertion, be im-
mediately forwarded.

On the 1st of September will be Published, price 6d., in a handsome cover, adapted for the
pocket or desk; also, price 3d., on a large royal sheet,
THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS, 1847; with a Com-
prehensive Statistical Chart of England and Wales, comprising (arranged in tabular
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the Population of the Last Census.—For instant and useful reference this Chart will be found
particularly valuable in the Office of Professors, Merchants, and Tradesmen
generally.
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WITH EVERY WISH to do justice to
THE MAN IN THE MOON,
(EDITED BY ALBERT SMITH, AND ANGUS B. REACH.)
It is almost impossible to enumerate the contents of his forthcoming Number for SEP-
TEMBER. Indeed, both Editors, Artists, and Composers have been thrown into such con-
fusions at its task, that a sojourn at Clapham or Herne Bay can alone tone down their
feelings to resume their ordinary occupations. It is richer in Articles and Illustrations than
ever, and yet the price continues to be the imperceptible SIXPENCE, as before. Order at all
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Office, 17, Warwick-lane.

On the 1st of September, 1847, will be published Part II. of
THE DRAWING-ROOM MAGAZINE; or, Ladies' Book of
Fancy Needlework, and Choice Literature. "Drawing-Room Magazine."—This is a
new publication devoting half its space to needlework, and the remaining portion to litera-
ture; and is the most elegant and by far the most attractive periodical of its class. It has
engravings—characterized by the spirit of the London work—additional useful, and
the excellent character of the letterpress combine to make it a periodical unhesitatingly to
be recommended.—Berkshire Chronicle.

This Number will contain four new and very elegant designs in Netting and Crochet, beau-
tifully engraved and coloured; and, amongst others, the following original papers:—"Our
Element," "Essays on Shakespeare's Female Characters," No. 2," "Reminiscences of Child-
hood," "Poetry," &c. &c.—L. Houlston (Gosman, Paternoster-row; Ackermann and
Co., Strand; Bogue, Fleet-street; and all Booksellers.
* * Communications to be addressed to the Editor, care of Messrs. Houlston and Gosman

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CAUTION.—LESSONS IN MILLINERY and DRESS-
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Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons, begs to inform the Public she has NOT removed,
nor has she any connection with any other house assuming the same name, but continues to
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At the Request of Upwards of 700 Ladies of Distinction Residing in
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New Autumn Silks for Side and Walking Dresses, at 2s. 6d. per yard.
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PATENT ALBANY OIL, price 5s. 5d. per gallon. This Oil will be found superior to the
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Chandeliers, &c., of the newest patterns, always in stock.

FOR EXPORTATION.—NIGHT LIGHTS.—The breakage
and uncertain burning of rushlights render them useless. The dirt, smoke, and smell
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ars after being lighted, and the liability of the paper taking fire, make them extremely dan-
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splendid stock of PIANOS, which is not to be equalled by any maker, and at about half the
lowest possible prices for instruments of the same quality. Pianos, each price £25. Old instruments taken
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COUNTRY), WARRANTED (and packed free of expense).—G. PEACHEY (by appoint-
ment Maker to the Queen), 73, Bishopsgate-street Within, opposite the Marine Society, respec-
tfully solicits the attention of the public to his elegant assortment of Improved CABINET,
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lowest possible prices for instruments of the same quality, and ready to be warranted. One hundred Pianos,
for general inspection, suitable for any climate, and a variety of Second-hand in good
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TRIDGE, Manufacturers to Her Majesty and the Royal Family, Halkin-street West, Bel-
grave-square, London; and Birmingham.—At these Works are manufactured Papier Maché
Trays, Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Desks, Inkstands, &c. &c. JENNENS and BETTRIDGE'S Ma-
nufactures can be had at the Establishments above named, and of the principal Wholesalers and
retail houses in the United Kingdom; also, if their Correspondents in every important city
in the world. N.B. All Goods marked with JENNENS and BETTRIDGE'S names are war-
ranted.

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at
the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern
improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great
reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers, or any
other house. On receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 4s., one will
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various constructions, and the advantages of each, with a List of Prices, will be for-
warded, Gratis, by post, if applied for by a post-paid letter.—T. COX SAVORY and CO., Gold-
smiths, Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

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an unusual large variety of FOURTEEN-DAY CLOCKS, to strike the hours and half-
hours, in Ormolu, Marble, and China. The designs are Pastoral and Historical, and include
a few of great merit in the style of Louis XIV. The price is four, five, and seven guineas
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the following eminent composers:—Mozart, Rossini, Donizetti, Auber, Strauss, &c. &c.
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second-hand Silver Spoons and Forks, new and second-hand Tea and Coffee Services, Walrus,
silver-edged Plated Goods, the new plated on white metal Spoons and Forks, Watches, Clocks,
Cutlery, Ladies' Gold Neck Chains and Jewellery.
T. COX SAVORY and Co., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

THE NIMROUD MARBLES AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—SECOND ARRIVAL.



NO. 1.—TURBANED HEAD.

SHORTLY after the publication of our former article upon the interesting Sculptures from Nimroud, which had then been deposited in the British Museum, several cases filled with additional Sculptures arrived in the London Docks, consigned to the care of Mr. Stirling, of Sheffield, with a view to their final transfer to the National Collection. The importance of the Sculptures to the Scriptural inquirer, induced us to examine them minutely, and to fully detail that portion which first reached this country. In continuation of the subject, we propose on the present occasion to furnish some account of the last importation, and trust that our readers may not be unwilling to receive it, although some time may yet elapse before we shall be able to complete the History by describing the second part of the first collection now on its way to England. It would appear that Mr. Hector, an enterprising English merchant of Bagdad, who had resided during many years in the country, had long turned his attention to archaeological science, and been led to make some excavations at Khorsabad, in the vicinity of that mine of antiquities first found, and now exhausted, by M. Botta, the French Consul at Mossul. Mr. Hector was so fortunate as to succeed in rescuing several fragments of great value to us, as links in the chain of research, without which the collection of these remains would have been imperfect; and he lost no time in forwarding the result of his labours to the charge of his intelligent friend, Mr. Stirling, of Sheffield. Mr. Stirling was well aware that the public attention had been considerably attracted to the excavations going on amongst the ruins of Nineveh; and he, therefore, immediately took active measures towards securing these fresh records for the nation. He put himself into communication with the authorities of the British Museum, and eventually effected the transfer of the curious property to the Trustees for £400, an amount which we hope will not deter our enterprising countryman from embarking in a second speculation, as we presume that this ancient soil is rich in similar records of the past. We will now proceed with our description, by continuing the arrangement adopted in our first Paper, so that the series of articles, when concluded, will form a complete catalogue of the entire collection of Assyrian antiquities in the British

Museum; subject, of course, to such alteration of numbers as the ultimate classification by the authorities may render necessary.

No. 1 of this fresh arrival is a head with a turban laid in folds close round; a row of curls appears from underneath the turban at the back; the beard is short and formally curled, and no ear-rings are visible.—(See the Engraving.)

No. 2 is a head uncovered; the hair arranged in six formal rows of curls at the back; the face is very full, and quite beardless; a three-lobed ear-ring is shown.—(See the Engraving.)

No. 3.—Head similar to the last, with the turbans alike. The shoulder indicates that the left arm is raised. In all these heads, the remains of colouring matter can be seen in the eyes.

No. 4.—Head similar to No. 2; but the ear-ring is a long pendant, instead of three-lobed; the neck of the robe is embroidered, and colour is still visible in the eyes and hair.

No. 5.—Head like No. 2 in all respects; embroidery represented on the part of the garment which is visible on the shoulder.

No. 6.—Head like the last, but without indication or colour. An ornament, resembling a chain of metal plates, appears over the shoulder.

No. 7.—Turbaned head, like No. 1, but with considerable colour in the eye. The thumb and palm of the hand are visible upon the right shoulder.

No. 8.—Fragment, containing two human feet, and the fetlock of a horse. The foot of the horse, with a portion of the tail, are in front; and immediately behind is a human foot, with a part of the fringed and embroidered garment above it. The second foot, which has a similar fringed garment above, belongs to a distinct figure. Three rows of cuneiform characters, in a very perfect state, form the base of this fragment.

No. 9.—Entire figure of the King: dimensions, 8 feet 11 inches and 3 feet. His cap is the usual truncated cone, richly decorated, with the small cone at the



NO. 2.—HEAD UNCOVERED.

open in the front. The figure, like the former, is bareheaded, and has a short curled beard. The left hand is raised, and holds a bag, or water-skin, which the right hand supports at the back.

The remaining fragments consist of a part of a Head, with a short beard; two hands and arms, with rosette-clasped bracelets, one being of colossal size; and the point of a scabbard decorated with the two lions.

It will be seen by the foregoing description that this second collection of Sculptures is deficient in that poetical and historical interest which so eminently distinguished the previous arrival, almost every fragment of which told its peculiar tale, and instructed us in the manners and customs of the period. It is true that a first view would lead us to suppose that these Sculptures consist only of isolated figures; a more mature inspection, however, would soon satisfy the observer that such is not the case; and that they form parts of large, and even colossal ranges of Sculptures, similar in character to the smaller friezes of Nimroud. But even if it were so, if they did consist only of a series of isolated figures, we must not, therefore, infer that they are the less worthy of notice; for, apart from their great superiority as regards mechanical execution, the mere fact that they are the only specimens we can obtain from the place of their exhumation (all the other Sculptures from Khorsabad being the property of the French Government) would alone render them of great moment to us. It is for these reasons that we have devoted so much space to the subject, and we hope that our readers will not esteem our researches amongst such futile matter as an undue encroachment upon their patience.

In conclusion, it may not be altogether irrelevant to add a few words regarding the mode of transporting such immense masses of stone across the country from the sites of excavation to the sea-coast; not by any means the least interesting or wonderful work, in the absence of machinery and the usual mechanical appliances. The slabs are conveyed to the banks of the river by men, aided, in some instances, by rude rollers, where suitable portions of trees happen to be near at hand. Arrived at the banks of the Tigris, the precious relics are placed upon rafts, constructed of wood and reeds, sustained by skins inflated with air, such as the inhabitants ordinarily use in transporting their merchandise from Diarbekir to Bagdad, at which city the merchant lands his cargo. He then breaks up the raft, sells the materials at a profit, expels the air from the skins, packs them upon a mule, and returns by land to his home to prepare new rafts for fresh speculations. At Bagdad, the Sculptures are transferred to boats with single sails which convey them to the Persian Gulf, where they are again transferred to the ships appointed to bring them to England. London, August 25th, 1847. M.



NO. 12.—FRAGMENTS OF COLOSSAL HORSES' HEADS.

top, and the two long embroidered and fringed fillets depending from the back. He wears long pendant earrings, and his beard is very long, and, like the hair, formally curled. The under dress reaches to the feet; it is embroidered with rosettes in square compartments, and bordered with a tasselled fringe. The mantle is adorned with rosettes, dispersed over its surface, and has, besides, a fringe, with an embroidered heading. The sandals on his feet are painted. His left hand rests upon the hilt of his sword, the two-lioned scabbard of which appears at the back. His right hand is raised, and holds a long staff. Upon the wrists are bracelets, with richly-carved rosettes; and on his arm is a decorated metal armet, lapping over.—(See the Engraving.)

No. 10.—Entire figure, the same as the preceding. This figure is beardless, the head uncovered, and the hair elaborately curled in the same fashion as all the other beardless figures. The carving is a highly-ornamented pendant; he wears an armet wrapped twice round the arm and elaborately finished at each end, and on the wrists are bracelets of four rings, connected by a rosette-shaped clasp. He has sandals on his feet. The robe, which reaches to his feet, has a deep knotted fringe with an embroidered heading, and over the robe is worn a peculiar article of dress suspended from the neck to below the waist. It consists of a broad band of embroidery like that on the robe, from the entire length of which falls a double row of fringe or fur extending to the knee, and covering in the whole of the back of the figure from the shoulder—it, likewise, forms a covering to the arm, to a little above the elbow. The sword hilt appears in this ornamented band, and the point protrudes at the back of the figure. The right hand is clasped in the left in the conventional attitude of respect mentioned formerly, and would suggest that this figure is an attendant upon some important personage. In front of the figure is a part of a sword, and a portion of a fringed garment, indicating that this is but one of a group.

No. 11.—Figure, size three feet three and one foot four. This apparently represents a priest. The hair and long beard are elaborately curled, and round the head is a chaplet of twisted cords and rosettes, tied behind, the tassel being visible; as is, also, the large tassel under the hair. He wears long pendant ear-rings, over-lapping armlets on the arm, and rosette clasped bracelets on the wrists. The right hand is raised holding what seems to resemble a pine cone; and in the left hand, which is slightly extended, is an implement like a whip with three thongs, with large beads at the end of each; or, as is more probable, a branch of some plant, either a mystic emblem or an offering. The figure is attired in a short under-dress with embroidery and knotted fringe; a long mantle with a simple fringe; two cords and tassels depending from the waist. Passing under the right arm, and over the left shoulder, is a deep fringe or fur, headed by embroidery, apparently a similar article of costume to that described in the last figure.

No. 12.—Fragments of two colossal horses' heads, richly caparisoned in the highly decorated head-trappings, the parts of which resemble those at present in use in the East. A hand is seen holding the horses, but no other part of the figure remains.—(See the Engraving.)

Nos. 13 and 14.—Fragments of smaller horses' heads, similarly decorated.

No. 15.—Figure of Priest, like No. 11—with a similar chaplet on the head. The right hand is upraised, and the left holds the same implement or branch as before described. The feet are without sandals, and the dress is the same excepting that the short tunic is without fringe, whilst the upper robe is embroidered above the fringe. The foregoing contains the details of the fragments at present before the public. There are, however, some few others now undergoing repair, and, as they will be arranged within a few days, we will conclude by enumerating them. The first and most important, is a figure of the same dimensions as Nos. 9 and 10. The head is uncovered, the hair and long beard are elaborately curled; two long embroidered and fringed fillets hang from the back of his head. The remaining details of the dress are the same, in all respects as No. 10, excepting that the robe is richly ornamented. The armlets resemble those worn by the King in No. 9—and the bracelets have ten strings connected by large rosettes. The right hand of this figure is upraised, and the left rests upon the handle of the sword, which appears under and behind the surcoat.—(See the Engraving.) The end of a staff is seen in front of this figure, and we should much like to examine whether the corresponding part at No. 9 does not fit, as we are disposed to think that the two figures represent an interview between the great King and possibly the governor of some province of the empire.

The next fragment is a Colossal Head, the details of which are like No. 1.

The next is a Figure of the same size as Nos. 11 and 15. He holds a bow in his left hand, and two arrows in his right. His quiver is slung behind him, and his fringed tunic, wrapping over in front, reaches but midway down the thigh. His beard is short and curled, and his head is uncovered.

The fourth fragment is a Figure of the same size as the last. He is habited in a long robe, with scalloped fringe embroidered above; and the upper dress is



NO. 9.—FIGURE OF KING.



FIGURE RESEMBLING NO. 10